

مركزنا من الأمل

In today's Jordan Times...
CC okays changes: Page 2
Jordanian architecture?: Page 3
Political horizon: Page 4
Green Ala fund finalises 5-year plan: Page 5
ase Manhattan cuts prime rates: Page 6
S. baseball roundup: Page 7
mb blasts U.S. air force base in West Germany: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation
جوردان تيمز يومية مستقلة تأسست عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather
It will continue warm, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.
Overnight Daytime
Low High
Amman 19 34
Aqaba 24 36
Deserts 20 38
Jordan Valley 24 38
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 16 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent. Sunset tonight: 5:59 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:12 a.m.

6, Number 1747 AMMAN, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1981 — DUL QAIDA 3, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

confers Hernu

Aug. 31 (Petra) — His King Hussein received audience in Paris today Defence Minister Hernu. During the visit, they discussed the French relations interests between the two countries.

Appointed bassador

Aug. 31 (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to appoint former armed forces staff Lt. Gen. Abdul Majali as ambassador to the French Republic. The delegation to the annual meeting of the governors of the Monetary Fund scheduled to be held in Paris at the end of September. The delegation will be headed by the governor of the Bank and the under-secretary of the Finance Ministry. The cabinet also decided to appoint Brig. Gen. Ali Haddad as ambassador to the United States. The cabinet also decided to appoint Brig. Gen. Ali Haddad as ambassador to the United States.



The devastated Tehran prime ministry (A.P. wirephoto)

Jordan graduates 14 policewomen

By Dina Matar Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN, Aug. 31 — Amid loud cheers and resounding applause 14 girls today received their graduation diplomas from the Police Women Academy in Amman. This batch of graduates is the fourteenth since the academy first opened its doors eight years ago. The girls have just finished a four-month training course at the academy, where they received training in police skills, self-defence techniques, firearms handling, besides the basic academic courses—also related to police work. During the graduation ceremony, attended by Brig. Bassam Al Homoud, assistant director of the Jordanian police force, Lt. Husniah Shahin, director of the academy, and several police officials, the girls performed a march-past, and then displayed their skills in martial arts. As they skillfully performed some self-defence techniques and karate exercises, their astonished parents could hardly hold back their excitement. In an interview with the Jordan Times, Brig. Homoud said that the country is proud to have reached this stage. "Now, our Jordanian girls are equal to their men counterparts," he said. Brig. Homoud added that he hopes more girls would join the women police force "since it is the most honourable vocation in the world."

Synagogue attack kicks up furore in Austria's relations with Israel

VIENNA, Aug. 31 (R) — An attack on Vienna's main synagogue by two Arabs in which two people were killed has plunged the often-troubled relations between Austria and Israel to a new low level. Israel protested to Austria today over remarks by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky charging that the Israeli oppressive policy towards the Palestinians provoked actions like the synagogue incident on Saturday. The protest was rejected by Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr. In occupied Jerusalem Mr. David Kimche, director-general of the Foreign Ministry, said, "Chancellor Kreisky is forgetting that it was Palestinian excesses that brought about the deaths of two Austrian citizens." Dr. Kreisky said Sunday that "the implacable policy of the Israelis regarding the Palestinians is to blame for the excesses." Some Israeli officials and media reports have put the blame for the incident squarely on Dr. Kreisky's involvement in Middle East affairs and close ties with the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Dr. Kreisky, who is a non-practising Jew, became the first Western leader to receive PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and to officially recognise the organisation's representative in Vienna.

Explosions, national strike commemorate Lebanese Shi'ite leader's disappearance

BEIRUT, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — A bomb explosion damaged an empty jetliner parked at Beirut's international airport today as a series of violent incidents marked the third anniversary of the disappearance of the spiritual leader of Lebanon's Shi'ite Muslim community. Shi'ite leaders called a nationwide strike today to commemorate the disappearance of Iranian-born Imam Musa Sadr who vanished during a visit to Libya in late August 1978. Early this morning, "unknown persons threw a bomb at a Middle East Airlines Boeing 727. The plane sustained massive damage, and traffic at the airport was halted," MEA President Asad Nasr said. He said no-one was injured. Most shops in predominantly Muslim West Beirut were shuttered in observance of the strike, and the last remaining crossing point between the city's Western sector and the Christian-controlled eastern half was closed to traffic. Shortly before midnight Sunday, there were two explosions at the ministries of information and economy, which are located about 10 blocks apart in downtown West Beirut. The blasts caused damage but no injuries. The independent newspaper An Nahar quoted an anonymous telephone caller as saying the attacks were carried out by "the sons of Imam Sadr" and were a protest of the Lebanese government's handling of the Shi'ite leader's disappearance. One Lebanese government television station went off the air briefly Sunday night, and An Nahar said the interruption was caused when armed men stormed the building to protest the station's failure to broadcast the full text of a statement issued by Amal, the powerful Shi'ite paramilitary organisation founded by Imam Sadr during Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war. The gunmen damaged cameras and equipment at the station and refused to withdraw until the statement was read in full, An Nahar said.

Saudis agree to U.S. conditions on AWACS deal, Newsweek claims

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — Saudi Arabia has agreed — but not formally — to four conditions that would restrict the capabilities of the five Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes the U.S. hopes to sell to Riyadh, according to Newsweek magazine. Sale of the AWACS, as part of a record \$8.5 billion arms deal, is contingent on approval by the American Congress, which was formally notified of the proposed sale last week. In its Sept. 7 issue, Newsweek also reported that U.S. President Ronald Reagan is trying to decide whether to give Israel a spy satellite. There is fear, however, that such a move would tempt the Kremlin to launch a similar satellite for Libya and other Soviet allies, Newsweek said. Administration officials have outlined a variety of conditions briefings for congressmen and reporters in recent months. Newsweek said that after seven months of negotiations the United States and Saudi Arabia have agreed on these conditions for the sale. — Although the planes will be flown and manned by Saudis, U.S. experts will monitor intelligence gathering at radar stations on the ground. — The Saudis have also promised not to fly the AWACS outside the primary area of operations over the eastern oil fields and Arabian Gulf ports. — The AWACS to be sent to Saudi Arabia will lack some of the computers and coding equipment used by U.S. AWACS to guide friendly fighters to their targets. Instead, the Saudi AWACS will be controlled by vocal communications, which U.S. experts say can be easily jammed. — The United States has reportedly said it will help set up stringent security precautions for the Saudi AWACS units, including background screening of recruits and enforcing a prohibition against assigning third country nationals to the programme.

Bani-Sadr: 'They prepared their deaths'

Tehran vows revenge over graves of slain president, prime minister

LONDON, Aug. 31 (Agencies) — The Iranian authorities, who have executed at least 600 of their opponents in the past two months, today threatened further severe measures after yesterday's bomb in Tehran which killed the president and the prime minister. Tehran radio said that with the death of prime minister Babonar, Iran's constitutional watchdog committee decided that the presidential council would carry on with just two members — Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani and Mousavi Ardebili. Under the constitution, a new president has to be elected within 50 days. Tehran Radio quoted a statement by the Iranian air force expressing support for Ayatollah Khomeini and the clergy-led government. The air force called on the authorities "to act with the utmost speed and seriousness to cut the roots of the mercenary criminals" who planted the bomb. The radio said three people were arrested, two of them carrying grenades, during today's funeral. One was a "Monsafiqin" (hypocrite, the term used to describe the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq radical guerrilla group), it said. Mujahedeen leader Massour Rajavi in exile in Paris after fleeing with former president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, today congratulated the bombers who killed Mr. Raja'i and Dr. Bahonar. Mr. Raja'vi did not claim responsibility for the bombing on behalf of the Mujahedeen but said it was provoked "by the unlimited sadism" of Ayatollah Khomeini. Mr. Raja'vi issued a statement in Paris congratulating the Iranian people for the assassination of the two leaders which he described as a victory. He called for Ayatollah Khomeini to be tried by a people's court and for the establishment of a democratic Islamic republic in Iran. Bani-Sadr blames Khomeini Mr. Bani-Sadr said Ayatollah Khomeini was responsible for the bombing deaths of Iran's president and prime minister. "Khomeini is responsible because he tried by all means to try to impose a dictatorship in Iran," Mr. Bani-Sadr said in a telephone interview. "He is responsible for this. He claims the people are with him. But if they are why has he taken away all the liberties and executed innocent people?" He said all those responsible for the recent executions should be brought before just and equitable courts.

Senior U.S. diplomat urges Reagan to talk with PLO

DAMASCUS, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — Advocate opening talks with Mr. Yasser Arafat's commando organisation. In recent months, former national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and ex-ambassador to Saudi Arabia John West called for inclusion of the PLO in the search for Middle East peace. U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who has condemned the PLO as a terrorist organisation, has reaffirmed past U.S. policy of refusing to recognise the organisation until it recognises Israel. "If we had a dialogue, it could be determined what the bases for a settlement would be, what we had in mind and what role the Palestinians would have," said Mr. Seelye. "Then you could get the Palestinians to agree to recognition" of Israel through acceptance of the benchmark U.N. Middle East Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967. In private meetings, Mr. Seelye said Mr. Arafat has "fulfilled the conditions" for U.S. recognition of the PLO by accepting the right of the Zionist state to exist. "But he speaks with many voices (publicly) and has many extremist elements to keep on board," he added. "A dialogue with the United States would strengthen the moderates in the PLO and demonstrate to our friends in the area like Saudi Arabia that we are serious about dealing with the Palestinian question." Mr. Seelye said a solution to the three-decade-old Arab-Israeli conflict would come only in the "post Begin period" and "it was too early to make a judgment" about whether it was possible during Mr. Reagan's administration. Mr. Seelye, a one-time Kissinger aide, said the U.S. government should "take damage control measures" in the interim to contain the Begin government, including a strong stand against Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Sadat hints of retirement
CAIRO, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has hinted in his party newspaper that he has not decided whether to run for reelection in October 1982. Though officials of Mr. Sadat's National Democratic Party said on Monday that they knew nothing of Mr. Sadat's speculation on retirement, there was a veiled reference to it in the party newspaper, Mayo. In the final instalment of a three-part series written by the Egyptian leader, Mr. Sadat discussed his recent meeting in Plains, Georgia, with former U.S. president Jimmy Carter. He wrote that he felt "badly" for Mr. Carter, who was trounced last November by Mr. Ronald Reagan and the Egyptian compared the careers of politicians to those of screen stars. "Persons of this sort of fame should bow out when they are still in the limelight," Mr. Sadat said in the Arabic publication. This was followed by the remark, "That is why I hope my people will show understanding and agree with me on my decision next year."
Begin advised to take rest
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was ordered by his doctors today to rest at home for a few days after complaining of pains in his left knee, a government official said. Mr. Begin, who has suffered at least two heart attacks, will miss a special cabinet meeting called to discuss finance ministry demands for a cut in the education ministry's budget. The prime minister is due to meet U.S. President Reagan in Washington next week. The government official told reporters that doctors said Mr. Begin's knee aches would not cause any change in his travel plans.
Arafat arrives in Tripoli
LONDON, Aug. 31 (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman, Mr. Yasser Arafat, arrived in Tripoli today for a visit to Libya, the Libyan news agency JANA reported. He flew in from talks in Beirut yesterday with French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson who is making a Middle East tour.
Qadhafi sends note to Rabat
RABAT, Aug. 31 (R) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi has sent a message to King Hassan of Morocco concerning the present situation in the Arab World and bilateral relations, the Moroccan news agency MAP reported. Libya's Secretary for Foreign Liaison Abdel Ati Obeidi, who delivered the message last night, told reporters afterwards: "We are in contact and in the next few days further cooperation and understanding will be registered between Morocco and the Jamahiriyyah on the Arab and African planes." Diplomatic relations between the two countries were restored last month after being interrupted for 18 months over Libya's support for Polisario Front guerrillas fighting Moroccan forces for the independence of the Western Sahara.
Israel denies being a liability
OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Aug. 31 (R) — Israeli government officials said today an editorial in Time magazine saying Israel was on its way to becoming a liability to the United States reflected the publication's anti-Zionist position and not American public opinion. "The editorial came as no surprise since time has long been basically anti-Zionist and anti-Israel but it does not represent U.S. public opinion," one official said. Another official said Time magazine had "long trumpeted the Arabist line in the State Department and was now apparently trying to get President Reagan to adopt this pro-Arab line." The magazine said Israel was "well on the way to becoming not just a dubious asset but an outright liability" to U.S. interests. It said Washington should engage Israel in a debate over their relationship.

Explosions

Aug. 31 (R) — One killed and two injured in a series of explosions in Lima today on the occasion of the U.S. police said. The explosions were caused when attackers threw a petrol station in an industrial district of Lima. Other bombs exploded at the U.S. embassy, factories.

Sh hijackers guilty

Aug. 31 (R) — Four hijackers who hijacked a liner to Bulgaria last week led guilty to air piracy the opening of their trial, the official Bulgarian news agency BTA said. The four belong to a group called Deve-Sol (sons of the sea). They hijacked a Turkish airline from Bulgaria on May 24. They demanded \$2 million ransom for the plane unless the government released the hijackers in Turkey and 10,000 ransom. The hijackers were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Cheysson leaves Damascus after high-level talks

DAMASCUS, Aug. 31 (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, on the third day of a Middle East fact-finding tour, today held talks with Syrian leaders which he called "useful and constructive." Mr. Cheysson, who arrived in Damascus last night, flew today to the Mediterranean port of Latakia where he met President Hafez Al Assad for two hours at his summer palace. Earlier, he conferred in Damascus with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. Before boarding his executive jet to return home, Mr. Cheysson told reporters at Damascus airport that his talks in Syria had covered the situation in Lebanon as well as Middle East and bilateral issues.

NATIONAL

Education Ministry to get \$1m computer

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — The Ministry of Education today signed a \$1.75 million agreement with the American company Prime Phoenix for the provision of an electronic computer system.

According to the agreement, the company will deliver the needed computer equipment, install and operate it and train Education Ministry staff in its operation, within 16 months.

The computer system will be installed at the ministry for use in computing monthly salaries of the ministry's employees, the results of examinations and any other educational information.

The aim of the agreement, according to the ministry, is to introduce modern technology into educational administration in Jordan, to expedite work, increase effectiveness and improve and develop management.

Education Minister Sa'ad Al Tal signed the agreement for Jordan, and the general manager of Prime Phoenix, Mr. Samir Vincent, signed for his firm.



The NCC meets in the new parliament building on Monday (Staff photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

NCC okays changes to laws on university, Youth Welfare Org.

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) today approved an amendment to the 1981 University of Jordan law, intended to update the current law and enable the university to keep pace with modern educational trends.

The amendment seeks to meet the requirements of academic education, research and studies as well as to regulate the tasks, assignments and powers of those employed at the university in both academic and administrative positions. The amendment is also meant to minimize red tape, promote decentralisation and encourage scientific research in the various university departments and the establishment of centres for research and studies.

The NCC also approved an amendment to the Youth Welfare Organisation law regulating scouting activities in Jordan.

The council recommended the re-formation of the boy scout and girl guide leadership in Jordan, to bring it into line with the amended law in a manner that would represent all the bodies and establishments concerned with the scouting movement.

Occupied Territories aide back from UNRWA council Vienna meeting

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — Under-Secretary of Occupied Territories Affairs Abdul Rahim Jarrar returned to Amman last night after participating in a meeting of the advisory council of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), held at UNRWA headquarters in Vienna on Aug. 27.

During the meeting, the council discussed the draft report of UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck, to be submitted to the U.N. General Assembly's 36th session, regarding UNRWA's services and activities during the period from July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981.

The meeting was attended by delegates of all member countries of the advisory council — comprising the United States, Britain, France, Turkey, Belgium and Japan — in addition to delegates from the Arab countries who host Palestinian refugees, Mr. Rydbeck and his assistants.

The council expressed its concern at the deficit in the UNRWA budget, and decided to recom-

mend the continuation of UNRWA's services to Palestinian refugees until the international community resolves their plight. The council also recommended intensive efforts to find permanent sources of financing sufficient to cover UNRWA's services.

The council also expressed its regret at the course of events in Lebanon and Israeli air raids on Palestinian refugee camps, as well as the casualties and losses inflicted on UNRWA property in Lebanon.

Allan literacy workshop ends

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — An Arab literacy education workshop organised by the Arab anti-illiteracy organisation in cooperation with the ministries of education and social development concluded today at the Princess Rahmah Centre for Social Development here.

Eighteen participants from nine Arab countries made field trips and drew up a set of practical guidelines as criteria for the writing of books and educational pamphlets.

The aim of the three-week workshop was to prepare educational materials and aids for adult education through the presentation of studies

Mufti discusses prisoner aid with Red Cross representative

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti discussed with the resident representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Mr. Jean Regopoulos, scopes of cooperation between the Ministry of Social Development and the ICRC in rendering necessary services to, and improving the conditions of, prisoners in rehabilitation centres, as well as securing respectable jobs for them after they leave prison and raising their social and economic standards.

They also discussed the possibility of constructing healthy prison quarters supplied with scientific, cultural and recreational materials to prepare the prisoners

to face life with a new spirit and with the desire to participate in the process of building and giving.

The talks also dealt with the conditions of women prisoners and their vocational training, as well as the provision of care for their children during their imprisonment.

Irbid Electricity Co. completes camp installation

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — The Irbid District Electricity Company has completed the installation of the high-voltage and low-voltage lines, and transforming and distribution stations, at Al Husn Camp in Irbid Governorate. The company is currently implementing the final stages of the JD 90,000 project, which includes the installation of electric poles in the streets and accepting subscriptions from homeowners.

The company is currently working on the electrification of Gaza camp in Jerash District, at the cost of JD 80,000, and electricity will be available in the camp in the next two months.

Meanwhile, the company has completed a project to boost electric power in the town of Eidon, town at the cost of JD 120,000.

Employees start course in computer programming

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — A new course on computer programming began today at the Department of Statistics. Director General of Statistics Burhan Shraydeh said that during the six-week course, more workers will be trained in computer programming for government ministries and departments, in order to overcome a shortage of trained workers in this field.

Trainees from the ministries of tourism and antiquities and education, and the Amman Community School, will learn the programming language Cobol in the course.

RSS official to coordinate Arab income source study

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — The federation of Arab scientific research councils has appointed the director of the economic department at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Dr. Bassam Al Saket, as a coordinating expert to implement a project on the diversification of Arab countries' sources of income.

Planned as part of the project is a scientific symposium in 1983 in

order to discuss the efforts of Arab countries to diversify their economic activities, and to tackle problems they are encountering.

A group of Arab experts and specialists, and representatives of concerned Arab and international institutions, will participate in the symposium, at which Dr. Saket will submit a study on the strategic significance of income diversification.

Civil aviation statistics conference

AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the seventh conference on civil aviation statistics which will begin in Montreal tomorrow.

During its two-week meetings, the conference will discuss modern methods of developing the use of statistics in civil aviation.

Jordan will be represented at the conference by the head of the statistics section at the Civil Aviation Department, Mr. Mohammad Al 'Umari, who left Amman today.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEF

- Badran sees Arab envoys**
AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office this morning the Libyan ambassador to Amman, Mr. Badran also received the secretary of the Om cabinet, Mr. Salem Abdullah Al Ghazali. The meeting was attended by the secretary general of the cabinet Sa'deddin Jarrar.
- Ibrahim meets Soviet visitor**
AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim today met with Soviet Ambassador Jordan Rafeek N. Nishanov. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union.
- Traffic growing at Aqaba**
AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — The number of ships calling Aqaba Port in June this year was 26, greater than the figure June 1980. Sources at the Aqaba Port Authority said that 62 ships called at the port this June, compared 36 ships in that month last year.
- Team back from hydrology confab**
IRBID, Aug. 31 (Petra) — The Jordanian delegation to a conference on hydrology and the management of water resources returned to Amman yesterday. The delegation also attended meetings of the International Council of the UNESCO hydrology programme. The director general of the Natural Resources Authority, Mr. Yousef Nimry, who headed the Jordanian delegation, said that the conference asserted the significance of cooperation in hydrology on the regional and international levels, well as the consolidation and development of governmental and non-governmental organisations working to develop water resources.
- CAEU monetary panel meets today**
AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — A meeting of the monetary and fiscal committee of the Council for Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) will begin in Amman on Tuesday. During the three-day meeting, the committee will discuss several topics including study of Arab currencies, the investment of Arab capital and structures in several Arab countries. Delegations from CAEU member countries and observers from Arab League agencies will attend the committee's sessions.
- Government rehabilitation efforts**
AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — Sixty-three disabled people were professionally rehabilitated during the first six months of this year by means of projects supported economically at the cost of JD 24,219. The Ministry of Social Development announced today. Eighteen other projects were supported for JD 3,100, it said. Another 53 people have been physically rehabilitated at the cost of JD 6,382, the announcement said, adding that 570 handicapped people are in the care of institutes and special educational centres.
- Fines for 11 wrongdoers**
AMMAN, Aug. 31 (Petra) — Ten people have been sentenced a fine of JD 50 or 100 day's imprisonment by the military court violating supply regulations. Another person was fined JD 50 for charging fares for rides in his private car. The military government endorsed the sentences.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3**
- 5:30 Koran
 - 5:45 Cartoons
 - 6:05 Zeineh
 - 6:20 Children's programme
 - 6:40 Feature series
 - 7:20 Programme preview
 - 7:35 Local programme
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Arabic series
 - 9:30 Local programme
 - 10:15 Bestseller
 - 11:00 News in Arabic
 - 11:10 Cont. of the Bestseller
- CHANNEL 6**
- 6:00 French Programme
 - 7:00 News in French
 - 7:30 News in Hebrew
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Comedy
 - 9:10 Switch
 - 10:00 News in English
 - 10:15 Bestseller

RADIO JORDAN

- 855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM**
- 7:00 Sign on
 - 7:01 Morning Show
 - 7:30 News Bulletin
 - 7:40 Morning Show
 - 10:00 News Headlines
 - 10:30 Pop Session
 - 11:00 Sign off
 - 12:00 News Headlines
 - 12:03 Pop Session
 - 13:00 News Summary
 - 13:03 Pop Session
 - 14:00 News Bulletin
 - 14:10 Instrumentals
 - 14:30 Special Feature
 - 15:00 Concert Hour
 - 16:00 News Summary
 - 16:03 Instrumentals
 - 16:30 Old Favourites
 - 17:00 Over a Cup of Tea
 - 17:30 Pop Session
 - 18:00 News Summary
 - 18:03 Top Twenty
 - 18:30 Top Twenty
 - 19:00 News Desk
 - 19:30 Music

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT**
- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.
- BBC WORLD SERVICE**
639, 720, 1413 KHz
- GMT**
- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Serenade 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Opera Gallery 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Moment Musical 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Europa 08:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Songs of Praise 10:15 Washington Square 10:30 Talking About Music 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland this Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Masters of Interpretation 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Bom Deal 14:45 Network U.K. 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 The Movie Moguls 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Promenade Concerts 18:40 Farming World 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Serenade 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Salvador Dali 21:15 The Golden Age of Pop 21:30 The Movie Moguls 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News: 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Meridian

AMMAN AIRPORT

- ARRIVALS**
- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 8:55 Aqaba
 - 9:30 Jeddah
 - 9:40 Kuwait
 - 9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
 - 9:55 Beirut
 - 10:00 Dhahran
 - 10:10 Beirut
 - 10:30 Larnaca
 - 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
 - 11:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 15:30 Kuwait (KU)
 - 16:00 Rhodes
 - 16:10 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
 - 16:30 Cairo
 - 17:10 Kuwait
 - 17:15 New York, Amsterdam
 - 17:25 London (BA)
 - 17:30 Paris
 - 17:35 Brussels, Geneva
 - 17:35 Paris
 - 17:50 Madrid, Athens
 - 17:55 Damascus
 - 18:00 London
 - 18:30 Rome
 - 19:00 Cairo
 - 19:00 Cairo (EA)
 - 19:35 Frankfurt (LH)
 - 19:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
 - 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
 - 21:00 Damascus
 - 21:50 Kuwait (KU)
 - 22:00 Cairo
 - 23:00 New York, Amsterdam
 - 23:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 23:55 Baghdad

DEPARTURES

- 6:30 Beirut
- 7:00 Aqaba
- 7:15 Larnaca
- 7:50 Paris (AF)
- 8:55 Cairo (EA)
- 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:10 Rome
- 11:00 Vienna, New York
- 11:10 Athens, Copenhagen
- 11:30 Cairo
- 12:00 London
- 12:00 Kuwait
- 12:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 12:30 Rhodes
- 12:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Cairo
- 16:00 Cairo
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
- 18:45 Damascus
- 18:50 Abu Dhabi
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:20 Dhahran
- 19:30 Jeddah
- 19:45 Cairo
- 20:00 Cairo (EA)
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 20:30 Dubai, Muscat
- 21:00 Baghdad
- 21:30 Bangkok
- 22:50 Kuwait (KU)
- 01:00 Cairo (EA)
- 02:00 Cairo

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:**
- Amman: Mohammad Kamal Abassi 24561
 - Abdohalim Al Musa ... 3619/4180
- Zarga:**
- Azzam Al Maddani ... 85238
- Irbid:**
- Fakri Suweileh ... 3240
- PHARMACIES:**
- Amman: Al Sulam ... 36730
 - Nasser ... 23791
 - Al Ja'fari ... 72879
 - Sars ... 71141

ZARGA:

- Al Irbid ... (-)
 - Al Sha'ib ... (-)
- Irbid:**
- Fu'ad ... 74284
- TAXIS:**
- Firas ... 23427
 - Al Urdon ... 23059
 - Basman ... 56736
 - Mibyar ... 44574
- CULTURAL CENTRES**
- American Centre ... 41520
 - British Council ... 36147-8
 - French Cultural Centre ... 37009
 - Goethe Institute ... 41993
 - Soviet Cultural Centre ... 44203
 - Spanish Cultural Centre ... 24049
 - Turkish Cultural Centre ... 39777
 - Haya Arts Centre ... 65195
 - Al Hussein Youth City ... 67181
 - Y.W.C.A. ... 41793
 - Y.W.M.A. ... 64251
 - Amman Municipal Library ... 36111
 - University of Jordan Library ... 84355/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

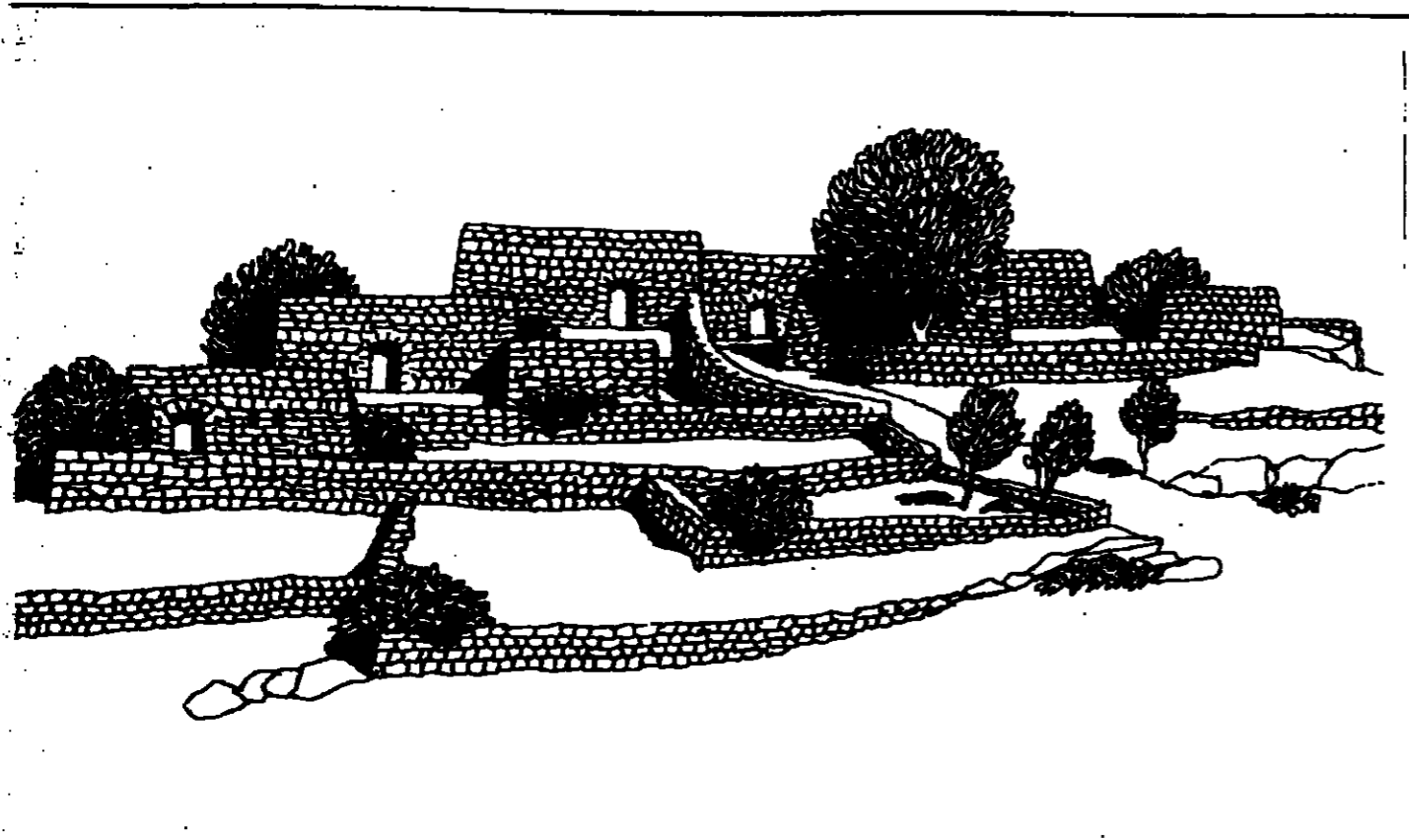
- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours:

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr ... 3:46
 - Sunrise ... 5:11
 - Dhahir ... 11:36
 - 'Asr ... 3:32
 - Maghreb ... 5:59
 - 'Isha ... 7:25
- LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES**
- Saudi riyal ... 98.9/99.1
 - Lebanese pound ... 71.9/72.5
- USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**
- Ambulance (government) ... 75111
 - Civil Defence rescue ... 61111
 - Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ... 36381-2
 - Municipal water service (emergency) ... 37111-3
 - Police headquarters ... 39141
 - Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ... 21111, 37777
 - Airport information (ALIA) ... 92205/92206
 - Jordan Television ... 73111
 - Radio Jordan ... 74111
 - Fireheadquarters ... 21
 - Cablegram or telegram ...
 - Telephone: ...
 - Information ...
 - Jordan and Middle East trunk calls ...
 - Overseas radio and satellite calls ...
 - Telephone maintenance and repair service ...

MARKET PRICES

- Tomatoes ... 90
- Eggplant ... 140
- Potatoes (imported) ... 120
- Marrow (small) ... 120
- Marrow (large) ... 120
- Cucumber (small) ... 120
- Cucumber (large) ... 120
- Faggous ... 130
- Peas ... 290
- Okra (Green) ... 290
- Okra (Red) ... 290
- Muloukhiyah ... 100
- Hot Green Pepper ... 150
- Cabbage ... 120
- Onions (dry) ... 170
- Onions (green) ... 650
- Carrots ... 130
- Potatoes (local) ... 120
- Grape leaves ... 250
- Becmas ... 260
- Apples (Green) ... 370
- Apples (Red) ... 180
- Apples (Double Red) ... 370
- Apples (Sturken) ... 210
- Melons ... 90
- Faggous ... 120
- Water Melons ... 120
- Plums (Red) ... 250
- Plums (Yellow) ... 250
- Apricots ... 160
- Cherries ... 300
- Lemons ... 190
- Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) ... 200
- Oranges (Waxed) ... 200
- Grapefruit ... 160
- Grape ... 160
- Fig ... 300
- Peach ... 360



Typical village of the hilly region

A Jordanian Architecture?

By Jan Cejka

Chairman of the Architectural Department, Faculty of Engineering, University of Jordan

SOME TIME, discussions have been taking place concerning the character of modern architecture in the Arab World in general and Jordan in particular.

The transfer of Western technology and the import of new ideas have resulted in a rather eclectic international architecture — rarely first — lacking not only a regional character but a character of its own. Even the television screens seem to have difficulties finding an appropriate background picture for their newscasters. The viewer is distinguished between Khartoum, Beirut or Aden. Reacting to this situation, architects and the general public have started to discuss such terms as "Islamic architecture," "Arab city," "regional architecture" or "Jordanian architecture."

Such a discussion, if it is to be objective and to avoid polemics, must be based on a clear understanding of the regional context. It is always preferable to refer to architecture, before mentioning whether it is regional or not. But even this statement tends to be ambiguous. Can a building, ill-adapted to its environment, ever be considered good architecture? Obviously not. On the other hand a first-class original building, disregarding its mediocre surroundings, can set new standards for its environment and indeed be considered good architecture.

The question is whether we are able to distinguish between good and bad in this sense. Even technical juries seem to have difficulties in this respect, and the presenting of the Hollywood-style houses — as something imitating certainly do not — is not much to improve the critical level of the general public.

Another problem is the scale of projects. In the past there has been such a mass of built-up areas concentrated in one building. A local example is the pyramid near the Ministry of Education. Pointed arches would be of no help. The proportions of our multi-story buildings resulting from the cost of land in commercial areas is another factor changing the shape of contemporary towns into something utterly different from what it used to be in the past. We deceive ourselves if we think that the use of traditional forms or ornamental patterns would make these structures "Islamic."

To believe that architects alone can stop this development, dictated by the laws of the profit-driven economy, is not realistic, although building regulations might be of some help. The legislators tend to follow the general tendency dictated by economically powerful forces. The situation in the residential sector seems to be more optimistic at first glance, since the scale is smaller, and the basic needs of a city are essentially the same as in the past. However, things have changed even here. City administrators make their planning decisions on the basis of regulations by laws taken straight from

planning offices in the West. Thus a suburban "villa" with the corresponding setbacks — small strip of green for representation and the lack of privacy — has become "law", whereas the traditional courtyard house simply has been ruled out. Even if the client and his architect try to revitalise the old courtyard system, they would not be allowed to do so. And a miniature courtyard in a "villa" surrounded by an open garden is not quite the same thing.

Now, provided good will is there on the client's side, as well as on the side of the architect and the local administration, what are we to look for in the local tradition? First of all, there seems to be a confusion in the terms: What is Islamic, Arabic, regional? Should the term "Islamic" mean that the architecture of the entire Islamic World — let us say Fez, Sarajevo, Ankara, Cairo and Kuala Lumpur — should be the same? Obviously not. I would personally prefer to use this term in close relation to religious buildings, which, due to their function, are more closely related to each other in various geographical settings than are other building types.

In history, there used to be a fairly strong international tradition as far as decorative forms and elements of mosques were concerned. However, looking at historical examples we can immediately distinguish a Maghrebi minaret from a Turkish or a Persian one. Regionalism was strongly present even in the Islamic past. And concerning our current practice find it quite inappropriate to transfer architectural elements with distinct religious or symbolic meanings to a commercial office building, and the like.

With the term "Arabic" the situation seems to be similar. Cairo is an Arab city, as is Samaa in Yemen. Yet I can hardly imagine residential architecture designs more distinct than in these two cases. Thus even this term proves to be rather vague.

When it is applied to Jordan, we tend to think of Egypt, Syria and Iraq — but this is not the entire Arab World! I personally would prefer to use the term "regional." This includes the real tradition of the area concerned, usually having

the same climate, economic basis, social structure, building materials and traditions. Using this term we can say that we want to create an architecture fitting the region and its inhabitants.

At this point the reader may ask what the regional characteristics of Jordanian architecture are. These are not easy to describe. We know that Jordan is a rather young country, and that the real uninterrupted urban tradition does not go back more than 100 years — in the capital even 60 years only. What is now Jordan used to be a fringe of the Bilad Al Sham region, influenced largely by Jerusalem and Damascus.

When we talk about climate, we have to be very specific: there are great differences between the hilly area and the Jordan Valley or Aqaba, and the local tradition dif-

fers correspondingly.

But let us concentrate on the hilly area, where most of our architectural activities are taking place. What are the elements striking a newcomer to this region as characteristic? Probably the villages composed of irregular cubes of stone masonry, situated on terraces created either by natural rocks or stone walls, and surrounded by fields and orchards, terraced and fenced off by more stone walls. These, together with olive and fig trees, vine, occasional cypress or pine, dark spots of spiny oak, reddish soil and whitish rock, mediate between the man-made elements and nature, and give the characteristic colour scheme.

When we come close we observe some typical details: the building cube never terminates in

a projection or cornice. The stone masonry simply ends at a more or less horizontal edge. How disturbing are the cornice projections on some of the new concrete houses in rural areas, imitating the suburban villa (which again in most cases imitates things seen in the Western architectural magazines).

The openings are quite small, partly due to the simple building techniques, partly due to the climate. They have either horizontal stone lintels or segmental arches, more rarely half-circular arches (a door fits better into a rectangular opening). Notice that in rural areas there is in no case a pointed arch in this function.

The house is almost never directly accessible from a lane. First one has to enter the courtyard surrounded by stone walls, then in many cases an elevated clean area in front of the door, and only after that the interior of the house itself. Thus the transition from the public space into the house is a gradual experience.

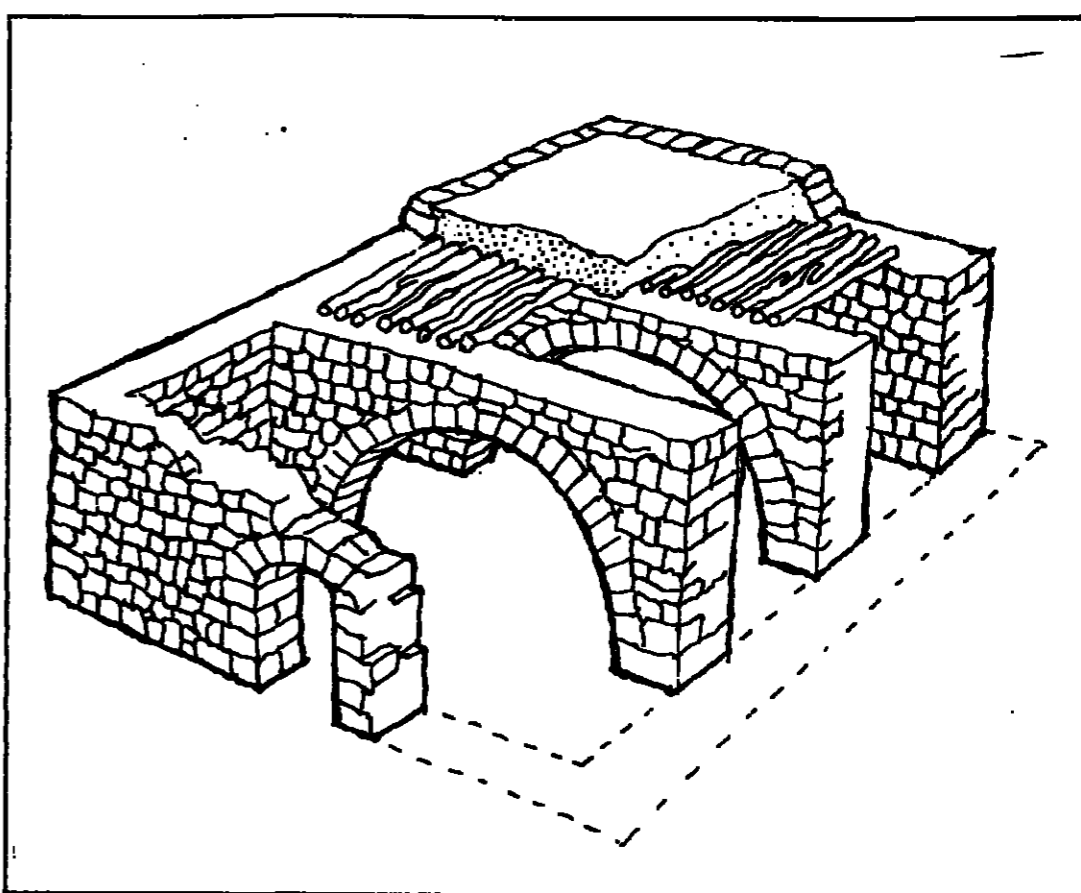
The interior space is created by one or more transverse arches spanning four to six metres, and leaving spaces some one to 1.5 metres wide, covered by branches of wood and layers of mud. Most of the living spaces are close to square. Due to the construction used they are more or less the same size.

This gives the village the pleasing moderate scale and consistent pattern of small boxes, each containing one or two rooms. The bigger volumes of our modern houses, dictated mainly by the building economy, are unfortunately quite different. In some cases, when the budget of the client allowed the architect to break the box and to express each volume by itself, the results were immediately better, and in a way "Jordanian."

Street spaces in the rural areas are narrow, bend frequently and change in gradient. The houses are rectangular, but set at odd angles to each other. This organic grouping of regular units is the secret of the charm we feel whenever we enter an intact rural settlement. No T-square in grouping; but very careful consideration of natural topography is what we need.

Rural architecture as described has a true long uninterrupted tradition, since we find houses of the same transverse-arch layout in Umm Al Jimal of the fifth-sixth centuries A.D., and even in the excavations on the Qa'a (Citadel) of Amman.

There has been much, mis-



Typical rural house construction

understanding concerning the poor quality and problematic hygienic conditions in the rural settlements described above. They stem from the lack of infrastructure (unpaved lanes, no sewerage, no water supply system, no electricity, etc.), from primitive finishes (mud, branches of wood, stone masonry with deep fissures where the insects can hide, etc.), and consequently the lack of modern comfort. But these are by no means deficiencies in their architecture! There are lessons to be learned from the massing, from the merging into the natural environment and from the unassuming, humble beauty of these villages.

Concerning the urban tradition, the situation is much more difficult. We have the town of Salt, where the oldest houses in use are not even one century old. Yet they represent a certain tradition which was not without influence on Amman. They are of a type imported to the region, with symmetrical, palace-like elevations and narrow vertical openings arranged in groups of two or three, with a larger entrance in the middle and frequently a projecting balcony above it stressing the central bay. They usually have the ground and the first floor only.

They vaguely resemble the official Turkish architecture of the period, which in its turn was much influenced by the European 19th century revivalistic styles. Therefore to consider them as representing a truly Jordanian tradition is not without problems. Nevertheless they create an environment with distinct urban qualities.

The mass of such a building is usually a rectangular box, rather smooth and adorned with almost "classical" architectural elements — cornices, engaged columns, etc. The windows usually have round or pointed arches. These arches are separated from the rest of the window by a horizontal lintel flush with the wall face.

The stone masonry generally constitutes a much larger portion of the elevation than the openings. The stone is smooth and beautifully dressed. The wall appears as a mass, the joints hardly perceptible from a distance.

Behind the palatial elevation there is usually a private courtyard, sometimes on the level of the first floor and not on the ground, accessible from the higher street behind the house.

There is another lesson to be learned from Salt. The houses there are distributed more or less evenly on the slopes, and since

they are generally of the same height, everybody has a full view from his house into the valley. This would not be the case if the number of floors was not the same.

This brings me to the vernacular architecture of the poorer areas of Amman, which offers, on a different scale, something similar. A newcomer to Amman very much appreciates the view from the Qa'a over the surrounding hills, with thousands of houses of essentially the same design and size (this situation changes rapidly) scattered and terraced all around. They create a rich texture which is both functional and visually (from a distance) pleasing.

Again the deficiencies here are in missing infrastructure and poor finishing due to limited financial resources; but not in what we may term architecture. If you asked me what I remember as "typical Amman" I would certainly mention these slopes, with their fine-grained residential fabric.

The visual appeal here is in massing a multitude of elements rather than in an individual building. The narrow flights of stairs, opening onto unexpected vistas, have great potential, and have not been used in the more affluent areas elsewhere.

The present-day architect tends to think only within the limits of his site. This is not the case with an anonymous builder who does not plan on paper in an air-conditioned office, and builds directly on the site. The surroundings and the topography can never escape his attention.

The steel and glass age has added the veranda, an element evidently imported, yet suited well to the climate and appreciated by many. It became a typical element of middle-class houses some 20 years ago and still persists in use.

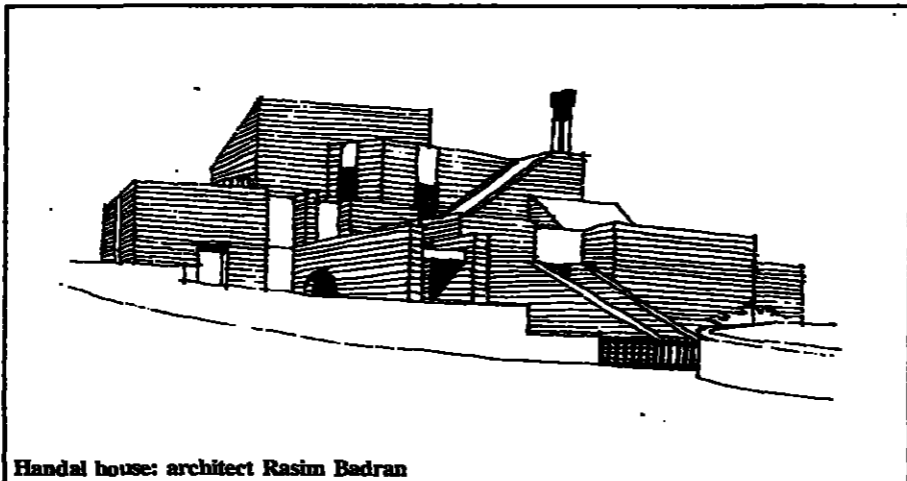
The present situation is not very encouraging. The quality of stonework and the understanding of its use have declined; many houses look like a sample exhibition from a quarry. The average client thinks that the use of rich materials creates automatically rich architecture, and does not care much about design. This is done mostly by non-architects anyway.

As long as these houses stay low there is not much danger, because nature will take over, as in the older parts of Jabal Amman or Jabal Luweibdeh. What worries me are the multi-storey box-like apartment blocks popping out elsewhere. They are based on a typical floor plan which is repeated floor after floor, without the least change or imagination. Not only are they hopelessly dull, they also spoil the skyline.

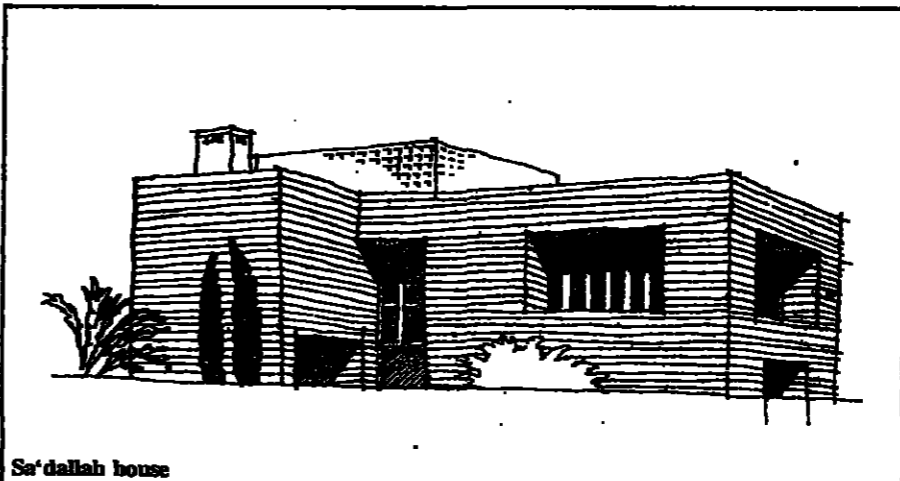
There is no space to give further details, but the reader may ask me what I consider good or promising. Here I can only give a very short list of my favourites: The house of G. Handal by Rasim Badran and the less known Sa'dallah house in Shmeisani, both of them representing something I would call Jordanian; the house of Rizq by Ja'far Tougan, with more Mediterranean features; the Embassy of Kuwait and the Mishal house by Bilal Hammad, both of them reflecting current trends and being individual in a very positive sense.

I am not quite sure whether these rather confused thoughts can help anybody directly. If they can help to create an atmosphere of discussion I would be happy enough. In the end I am coming to my first point again: What we are lacking here, apart from a few welcomed exceptions, is simply good architecture.

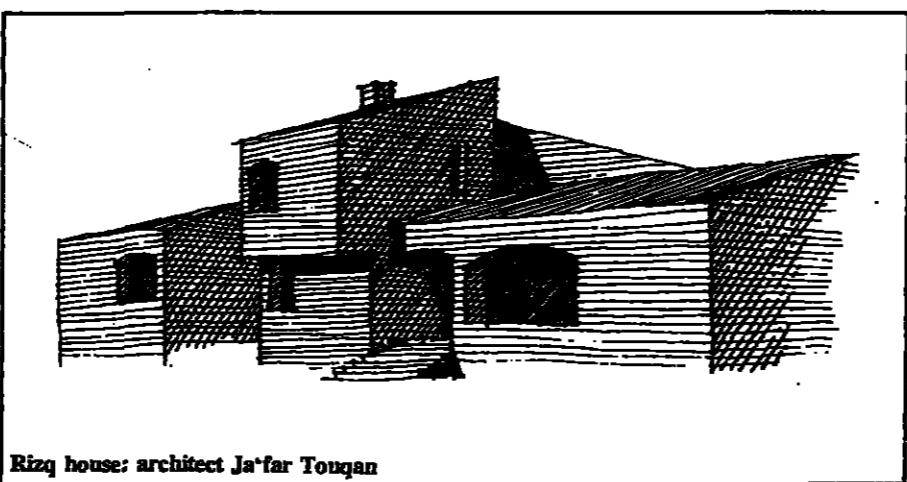
From Almuhandes Alurdouli, April 1981, published by Jordan Engineers Association, Amman.



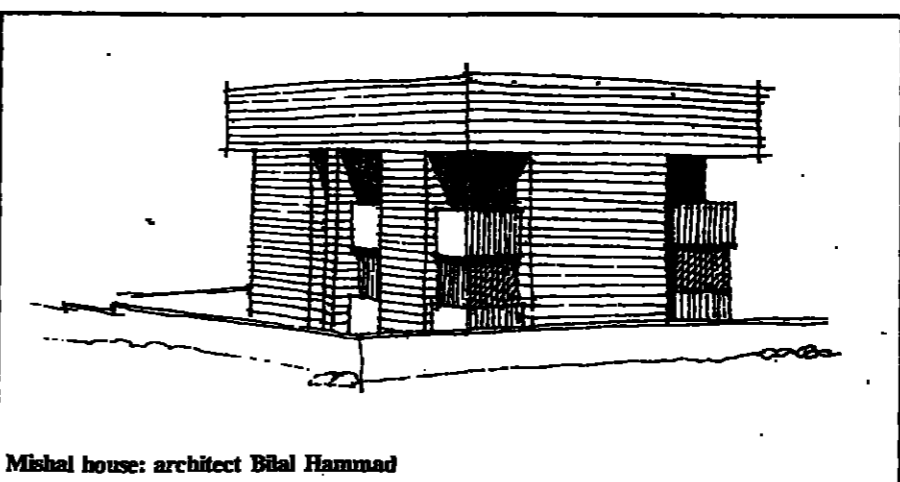
Handal house: architect Rasim Badran



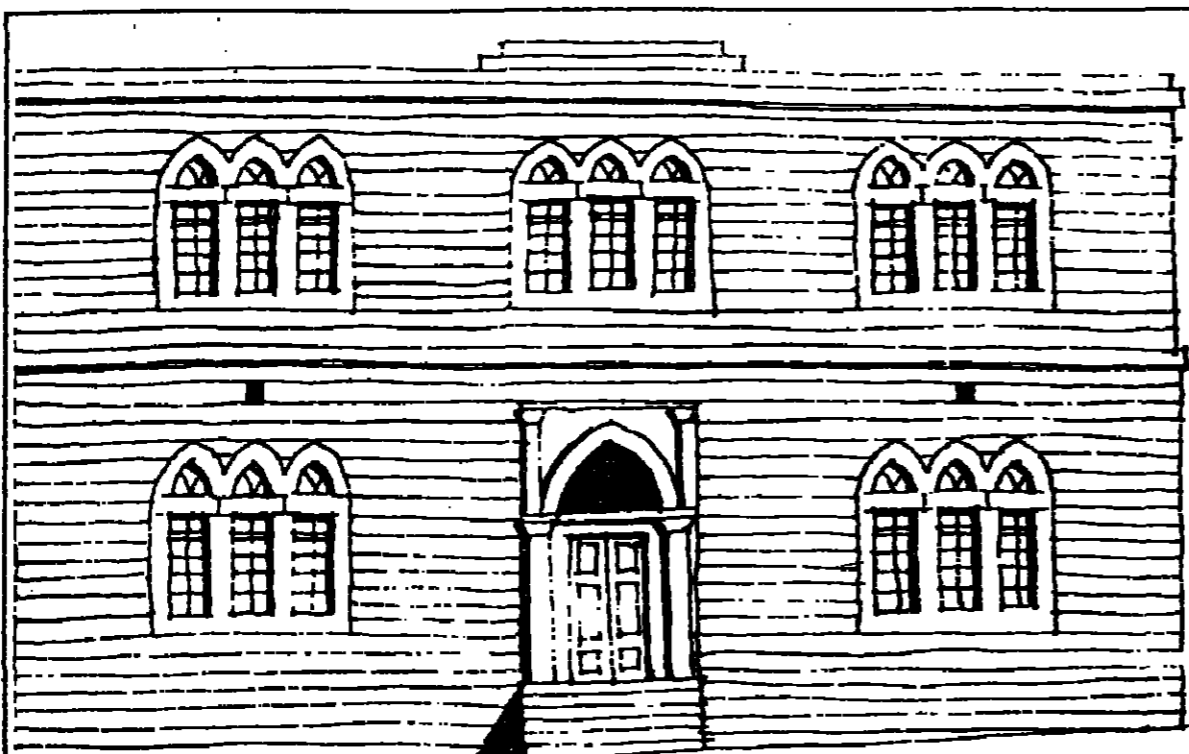
Sa'dallah house



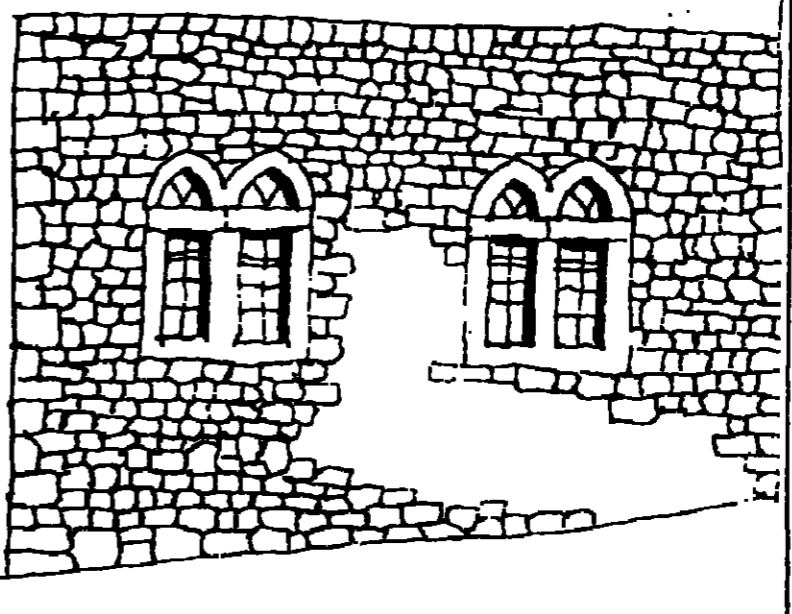
Rizq house: architect Ja'far Tougan



Mishal house: architect Bilal Hammad



Salt: "Palace" elevation, from a richer area



Salt: Coupled windows, stone masonry from a poorer area

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POLITICAL HORIZON

U.S. foreign policy: Interests

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

THREE PARAMETERS delineate the general framework of American foreign policy. One, it is a global foreign policy. Two, is the American ever expanding concept of its own security — a security that is very concerned with its own definition of what it considers the Soviet "threat". Three, is its apparent desire to maintain the global status quo. These parameters are also interests that the U.S. works towards achieving through the laying-out of strategy as well as tactics — tactics changing frequently in response to times and situations.

threat to America. Having expanded its concept of security to engulf the universe, even the outerspace, the U.S. measures every move anywhere in the world against this background. Who gave the U.S. the right to view world affairs in this manner is a question that we cannot tackle here. "Is U.S. global policy rigid or flexible?" is a question that can be answered both ways: rigid in its seeming adherence to the elements described above, yet, flexible in the changing tactics, methods and tools frequently applied.

ence out of the region. The strategic location of the Middle East as the air, land and water crossroad between Africa, Asia and Europe is vitally important to the U.S. The tactics over the years may have changed, ranging from attempted outright multilateral military alliances like CENTO and the Baghdad Pact to the more subtle, although just as effective, bilateral military aid. Unfortunately, and under Zionist-Israeli pressure and propaganda, the U.S. has come to view Israel as another longterm U.S. interest. In the U.S., Israel is viewed as an avant-garde Western island of democracy in a sea of tyranny while at the same time serving as a bastion guarding Western-American interests in the area.

naked eye it need not be discussed here. Suffice it to state that, contrary to the view of Israel in America, it has been the principal cause of instability and turmoil in the region. If anything, Israel's continued aggression is the major reason why some regimes toy with the idea of aligning themselves with one or the other of the two superpower camps.

depleted. The above stated five interests of the U.S. — containment of Soviet influence, maintaining a stable status quo, denying "unfriendly" nations access to the strategic area and to energy supplies, and the unlimited support for Israel — are usually couched in moralistic overtones peppered with a declared interest in developing the socio-economic conditions of the Middle East region in an attempt at raising the standard of living and the quality of life.

German climate warming up

By Chris Cadix

BONN — After a year in cold storage, ties between East and West Germany are slowly starting to thaw.

In a new West German initiative, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt sent East German leader Erich Honecker a confidential message at the end of July aimed at improving the chilly climate between the two countries.

It was their first direct contact since mounting East-West tensions over Poland led Mr. Schmidt to call off a summit visit to East Germany planned for August last year.

While officials have kept other details of the letter secret, Mr. Schmidt is now saying publicly that his meeting with Mr. Honecker could go ahead "relatively soon" after Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev visits Bonn in late November.

In a television interview he argued that the East German leadership shared Bonn's interest in shielding inter-German detente from at least part of the impact of current superpower disputes.

"It is in the German people's interest that we should not allow ourselves to be taken in tow by troublemakers on this or the other side," he said.

Initial signals have been encouraging from East Germany, whose diplomats hint that the postponed summit meeting — it would be Mr. Schmidt's first visit to that country as chancellor — is definitely on the cards once more.

Bonn officials sat up and took notice when Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Honecker, after meeting this month in the Crimea, declared in a communique that active contacts between statesmen of East and West were "especially useful and necessary."

For West German commentators the implication was that Mr. Honecker, only days after receiving Mr. Schmidt's first visit, had been given a Kremlin go-ahead in response in kind.

Though Western diplomats fit the communique was referring equally to other East-West dealings, they sense that inter-German ties are on the mend.

"There has been a definite easing of the temperature," one experienced diplomatic observer commented.

The sensitive relationship between capitalist West and communist East was thrown into crisis last October when East Berlin suddenly imposed sharp increases in the amount of money Westerners must exchange on visits to the East.

The move, which has halved the flow of visitors from West Berlin, was condemned in Bonn as an attempt to seal the country off from the West because of insecurity over the labour unrest in neighbouring Poland.

Mr. Honecker's follow-up was an uncompromising speech in which he declared bilateral cooperation was over until Bonn fulfilled a list of East German demands, among them formal recognition of East German citizenship.

These conditions, which Bonn says are unacceptable, were repeated by Mr. Honecker last March when he acknowledged that East Berlin's dealings with Bonn were inhibited by uncertainty over Poland.

The important change since then, diplomats believe, is that East and West German anxiety about the outcome in Poland has abated somewhat — and the scope for rapprochement improved.

East Germany has already made one minor change to the new currency rules, waiving them for the disabled and for accompanying persons.

Bonn has demanded that the rules be revoked completely, but it has carefully avoided creating a link with the resumption of high-level contacts.

Signs are that the East Germans would not in any case back down. Western experts here say they are taking virtually as much money as before for half the number of Western visitors, and are probably satisfied to keep it that way.

Encouraging signs for Bonn have come elsewhere, such as the increasing number of East Germans allowed to leave the country to settle in the West. Bonn says the total was nearly 6,500 in the first seven months of this year, compared with 8,775 in the whole of 1980.

At the same time, political contacts at various levels are increasingly active.

After the Brezhnev-Honecker meeting, East German diplomats were unusually quick to provide briefings on the results to the Bonn Chancellery and the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD), informed sources said.

Voice of reason

IT IS no surprise that the retiring American Ambassador to Syria, Mr. Talcott Seelye, joins a growing list of former U.S. officials involved with the Middle East who are now advocating an American dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). It is a fact of life, in the Middle East and elsewhere, that the usefulness of one's views on a subject is only as deep as one's knowledge of it. Mr. Seelye is one of the United States State Department's most experienced Arabists, and a person whose views are the result of considerable first-hand experience in the area.

But American policy in the Middle East has never been based on the accumulated experience and wisdom of reasonable men and women. It is a function of domestic American power politics, where the vote merchants are kings and the political leaders obedient subjects.

It is doubly interesting to hear Mr. Seelye's views in the wake of Israel's accusing the PLO for the attack against the synagogue in Vienna earlier this week. The PLO itself has condemned the attack as a cowardly act, and the likelihood is that it was the work of extremist factions bent on discrediting the PLO at a time when its international stature keeps rising.

We join the chorus of voices condemning the synagogue attack, and remind those who are dispassionate enough to care to hear and understand that it was the PLO that first proposed the idea of a secular, democratic state in all of Palestine to accommodate Arabs, Jews, Christians, Moslems, Druze, Armenians, Circassians, Baha'is and any other sect, religion or national minority that lived on Palestinian soil.

LETTERS

No to nuclear weapons

To the Editor:

Every now and then for the past few years, there would be "news" about our cooperation with South Africa and Israel to develop atomic bombs or missiles. If it were true, we would have already succeeded and produced many atomic warheads! But it is definitely untrue.

The Republic of China is a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Our policy, as explicitly iterated by our government, is that we will never develop atomic weapons. That we purchase uranium from South Africa is correct. But we purchase it because we have to use it to generate our power. We have quite few atomic power plants in Taiwan. In 1980, 20.9% of our electricity came from these plants. This figure will be raised to 50% by 1989.

I should be most grateful, therefore, if you would be kind enough to publish this letter in your newspaper to let our Jordanian friends know that the Republic of China will never cooperate with any country to develop atomic weapons. And that this kind of rumour is spread by certain quarters just to smear the image of my country.

With best wishes,

Edmund Y. Liu
Director,
Far East Commercial Office
Of The Republic Of China
P.O. Box 2023
Amman



ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Vienna attack serves Israel

AL RA'I: Denunciation and condemnation are a natural Arab reaction to the attack two days ago against the Jewish synagogue in Vienna.

The attack, as His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent said in his cable to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, took place at a time when relations between Europe and the Arab nations require an objective and responsible assessment in order to benefit from the remaining chances for peace in this turbulent area of the world. Chancellor Kreisky said that continued tension in the area could cause a war, undermining the security and stability of the whole world.

Taking a close look at the place and time of the attack clearly reveals that Zionism was behind the persons who carried it out although they may be Arab nationals.

Perhaps the most important objective of the operation is to undermine the close relationship existing between the Austrian government under Chancellor Kreisky and the Arab countries in general and the PLO in particular. This relationship is based on the profound understanding shown by Dr. Kreisky and his government of the Arab cause and on his clear support of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Austria was the first European country to recognise the PLO and to open an office for it in Vienna. Chancellor Kreisky was the first European leader to receive PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. Furthermore, Dr. Kreisky's role was prominent in seeking to crystallise a European initiative to find a just and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Perhaps the vicious campaign unleashed by the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin against Dr. Kreisky, the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing because of their support of Arab rights and his efforts to expose the Israeli expansionist policy is part of the Zionist terrorism against world leaders to prevent them from supporting right and justice in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Israeli designs on West Bank

AL DUSTOUR: Few months after the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Israel began to apply its design of isolating the Palestinian people from their land. The first step was to transform the farmers into labourers. In order to achieve this goal, the occupation authorities opened many employment offices in the Arab cities and villages. Economic conditions forced thousands of Arab workers to work for Israeli establishments.

This was accompanied by another plan aimed at fighting the farmers who were banned from selling their products in the Israeli markets. The Israeli military authorities placed strict restrictions on the export of their products abroad. They also seized the water sources, doubled the prices of fuel and imposed various kinds of taxes. This made it impossible for the farmer to make ends meet.

Israeli gangs were active in their attempts to destroy Arab plantations by seizing Arab lands and building settlements on them. Consequently, Arab emigration from the occupied areas became active.

Furthermore, the Israeli occupation authorities have prevented the Arab municipalities from receiving aid from the Arab countries on the pretext that the PLO has something to do with this aid. They even went as far as requesting these municipalities to return the aid they had already obtained from the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee. The occupation authorities are also continuing the campaigns of collective arrest, torture, deportation and are making it difficult for the Arabs to survive.

While the Zionist design is being implemented, we appeal to all the brothers and friends in the world to make the next U.N. General Assembly session and occasion to impose the U.N. laws on a U.N. member-state which is committing all these crimes with the support of superpowers.

MENACHEM BEGIN has reverted to type. Not so much to the terrorist Begin, but to Begin the disciple of Vladimir Ze'ev Jabotinsky, the prophet of muscular Jewish nationalism that bred the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Herut movement.

The Prime Minister is schizophrenic — Begin the demagogue brandishing a mailed fist and Begin the statesman craving respectability. During the June election campaign the first Begin submerged the second in a wave of intimidation and mob oratory, ethnic resentment and personality cult.

The intoxication of victory, however narrow, has perpetuated the change. The blitz on Beirut was its first expression. It was opposed by the two ex-generals in the outgoing Cabinet, Yigael Yadin and Ariel Sharon. The army could point to no strategic justification. Begin willed it, and Begin could not be denied.

This revolution has polarised Israeli society, less between Western and Oriental Jews, than between fundamentally different conceptions of a Jewish state. Visitors detect a degree of mutual hostility between the two camps they have never found before. Half the country feels not just that it lost an election, but that its way of life is in danger.

For all its compromises and paternalism, the Labour movement, which ruled Israel throughout its first three decades and dominated the pioneering years of the state, was rooted in the Liberal-Socialist tradition. However, reluctantly, it came to terms with a rival claim on "Eretz Yisrael," the ancient homeland. David Ben-Gurion embraced the partition of the promised land.

Menachem Begin never did. The emblem of Betar, the Herut youth organisation, to this day haunts "both banks of the Jordan" as the Jewish patrimony. For Begin, Palestinian nationalism is a fraud. The Palestinians may be allowed

The image of Jabotinsky



Menachem Begin

Menachem Begin is supposedly a disciple of Vladimir Jabotinsky; but while the latter is a polished European and an intellectual, the former is schizophrenic craving respectability.



Vladimir Jabotinsky

autonomy, but never sovereignty. There is no place for accommodation. The Jew must be proud and mighty. Concession is weakness, criticism is either anti-Semitism or Jewish self-hatred. If the world must be defied, so be it.

Opposition is seen as treachery. Israel remains a democracy. Begin the statesman rejoices in that. Parliament flourishes, the press is free. But Herut's innate authoritarianism is asserting itself. Within the public sector, independent voices are being suppressed. The two deputy governors of the Bank of Israel, a counterweight to the Treasury in economic policy-making, have been dismissed. The governor is expected to follow, to be replaced by a party nominee.

Ministers are waging a guerrilla war against the Israel Broadcasting Authority, whose charter is modelled on that of the BBC. Yoram Aridor, whose electioneering economics was second only to Begin's mass appeal in winning the Likud a second term, refuses to be interviewed by Israel Television's financial correspondent, whom he charges with being anti-

government. The director-general of the broadcasting authority, Josef Lapid, recognises this as an attempt to dictate a choice of specialist reporter and is resisting, fortified by the knowledge that he was appointed because of his right-wing views and can hardly be purged because of "bias".

Begin is staying true to his teacher, with one major exception. Jabotinsky was a secular nationalist. He would have winced at Begin's skull-cap, at his frequent invocations of divine will and above all at Begin's theocratic partnership with the religious parties.

Begin constantly evokes his doctrinal origins. He is a son of 'Betar, the commander of what Irgun veterans call the "fighting family", the founder of Herut, which increasingly sets the tone for the Likud block of parties and factions. "Herut," Ezer Weizman wrote in his recently-published memoirs, "was a tiny preserve

for an endangered species." The former defence minister, who was in the movement but never of it, depicted Herut as "Menachem Begin's scripture park", with a statue of Jabotinsky as its largest and most imposing monument. Jabotinsky died 41 years ago, yet the more you observe Begin, the more you listen to what he says, the more you are convinced that Vladimir Ze'ev remains his inspiration.

Recently Begin paid homage at Jabotinsky's graveside on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem. "Western Eretz Yisrael is in our full control," the Prime Minister proclaimed. "It will not be divided again. No part of its territory will be handed over to foreign rule or sovereignty. We believe the day will come when the two parts of Eretz Yisrael will establish peacefully, in agreement and understanding, an alliance of nations, a free confederation for cooperation."

It was not a foreign policy pronouncement, it was a re-dedication to the ideals of the master, an act of appeasement to the blessed memory. The other bank of the Jordan had not been forgotten. Jabotinsky was not simply a right-wing

nationalist. His Zionism, like that of the Labour movement, grew out of European soil. But its progenitors were twentieth rather than nineteenth century. Shlomo Avineri, professor of political science at the Hebrew University, analysed Jabotinsky's thoughts in an essay published last summer in the Jerusalem Quarterly. "Jabotinsky," he wrote, "was a polished European gentleman towering above other Zionist leaders between the world wars in his cultural attainments, sensibilities and intellectual horizons... No Zionist leader could rival his accomplishments as poet and translator, essayist and novelist."

Begin has stayed true to his teacher, with one major exception. Jabotinsky was a secular nationalist. He would have winced at Begin's skull-cap, at his frequent invocations of divine will, and above all at Begin's theocratic partnership with the religious parties, including one (Agudat Yisrael) which does not even acknowledge the legitimacy of the Jewish state.

The greatest irony is, however, that Begin has fallen victim to the same contradiction as Jabotinsky. Their dogma rests on Jewish power. In Jabotinsky's hey-day, the Jews of "Eretz Yisrael" were few and weak. He sought to persuade imperial Britain that its interests were identical with that of Zionist self-fulfilment.

In the 1980s Israel has the strongest army, navy and air force in the Middle East. Yet it remains dependent, not on the British but on the United States. Begin, encouraged by the campaign rhetoric of the Reagan administration, is seeking to persuade Washington that American and Israeli interests are identical. The haste with which the Prime Minister accepted the ceasefire with the Palestinians at the crack of an American whip demonstrated that Washington, too, was not so persuaded.

— The Guardian Weekly

مركزنا من الامم

QAJWF finalises five-year plan

Special to the Jordan Times
Josephine Mushahwar

MAN — The Queen Alia Welfare Fund (QAJWF) has finally finalised its 1981-1985 plan. Between 1977 and 1980, the QAJWF developed plans for four

major projects, which form the backbone of the plan.

The first project is to establish three centres for the mentally handicapped in Amman, Irbid and Karak, each accommodating 180 persons.

The second project is to establish basic services centres in Ma'an,

Tafila, Mafrag and Madaba, with the aim of providing a nutritional calorie in-take for the children and developing social skills amongst women. The fund has sought partial financing for this project from the Catholic relief service Caritas and the European Economic Community (EEC).

The EEC has agreed to give preliminary co-finance for the centre in Madaba.

The third major project is to establish five social development centres in Jabal Nuzha, Karak, Ma'an, Jerash and Zarqa. Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber, the fund's executive director, said that they are negotiating with the Jordanian insurance companies, who in turn, have agreed to finance the centre in Jabal Nuzha.

The fourth project is to establish two centres — in Amman and Irbid — for the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

A total of 35 sites for these projects have been acquired and the construction, scheduled over a period of five years, is expected to start next year.

Established in 1977 as a society, QAJWF became a fund in 1979 under a special law. Its main purpose is to act as a link between the private and public sectors in social welfare.

With His Majesty King Hussein as honorary patron and Her Highness Princess Basma as chairperson of the twelve-member board of trustees, the fund operates through a staff headed by Dr. Abu Jaber. "The Queen Alia fund is an independent, non-governmental institution. All our funds are raised from donations and private institutions," he told the Jordan Times.

The fund's other objective is to support voluntary work to raise the standard of social services in Jordan and the occupied West Bank. So far, it has provided financial assistance to 100 societies and establishments.

Since Dr. Abu Jaber joined the fund 15 months ago, there have been three additional projects. These projects involve the establishment of two centres each for the rehabilitation and care of the blind, paralysed, and deaf and dumb. The centres will be located in Amman and Irbid. "We follow the population pattern. Nearly 85 per cent of the population is concentrated in these two areas," Dr. Abu Jaber explained.

Until last year, the QAJWF did

not have sufficient funds to embark on any of its projects. However, funds were raised by donations and the QAJWF has at the moment about JD 5 million. A trust fund has been established for this amount, the income or interest of which will be used for expenditure while the original sum will remain fixed.

Donations were sent by King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, Sultan Qaboos of Oman, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Sheikh

Zayed of the United Arab Emirates. The money was donated after Princess Basma and delegates from the fund were sent on a Gulf tour, outlining to the rulers the hopes and aspirations for the QAJWF.

The fund has received tax exempt status from the United States and the first venture is the establishment of the centres for the paralysed. The fund is now accepting tenders for this project.

Dr. Abu Jaber said the fund hopes in the near future, to establish, a specialised library, with an emphasis on the areas of woman and children in Jordan.

The QAJWF has recently signed a contract with Battelle, an American organisation for human research to conduct studies on major issues of development in Jordan, such as social defence, women, children, demography, and poverty and its implications for Jordan.

Dr. Abu Jaber said: "In order to achieve its aim, the QAJWF needs plenty of support."

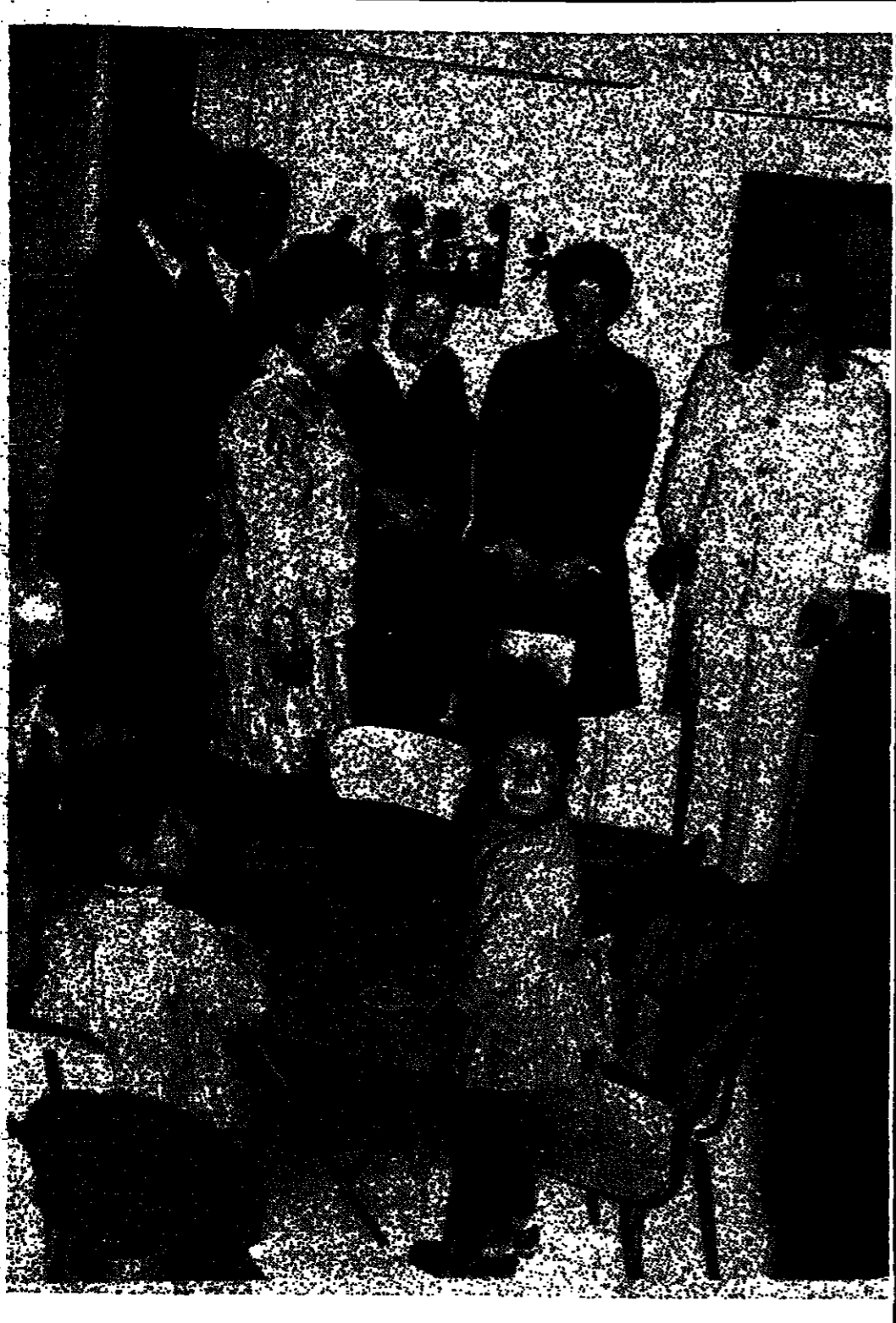
Although most contributions have been on a local level, the fund hopes to appeal to international organisations and to establish branches throughout the Kingdom.



Her Highness Princess Basma, who chairs the fund



QAJWF Director Kamel Abu Jaber



Princess Basma takes a personal interest in the various societies under the umbrella of the Queen Alia Welfare Fund. She is seen at the Jordan Orphanage (right) and at the inauguration of Al Hussein Society for Social Work.



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ECONOMY

Conference on poorest nations opens today

U.N. calls for new programme of action

PARIS, Aug. 31 (R) — A two-week United Nations conference starting here Tuesday will try to draw up a programme for the 1980s to reduce the gap between the 31 poorest and least literate nations and the rest of the world, U.N. officials said.

Nearly 2,000 delegates from all U.N. countries and international organisations are attending the conference which many hope will adopt the "substantial new programme of action" called for by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) two years ago.

Under the plan, rich nations would quadruple their official development aid during the next 10 years to help the poor countries achieve minimum standards of

nutrition, health, housing, education and transport.

Officials said, however, the aid record of the developed world had been extremely disappointing over the past few years and major industrial nations such as the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan either opposed increased aid or faced severe budget problems during the recession.

Stephane Hessel, head of the French delegation to the conference, told reporters: "We are living in an economic climate which does not allow for such generosity. Between the policies of realism and utopia we shall have to find a balance."

The officials said the 31 least developed countries (LDCs)

slipped even further behind the rich nations during the 1979 oil price crisis because they had few exports to offset their rising costs and no major industries.

In a report to the conference, UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamani Corea said programmes drawn up by the LDCs showed the aid they received would have to rise 80 per cent to reach \$44.4 a year for each of their 280 million inhabitants during the 1980s to meet their requirements.

The report called for each developed country to provide 0.2 per cent of its gross national product in official development aid to the group by 1990.

Two years ago this had only been achieved by Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and

Denmark, and the average was 0.06 per cent.

French President Francois Mitterrand, who wants to increase development aid but faces a sharp rise in his domestic budget deficit, will make the inaugural speech. U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will also address the conference tomorrow.

The French minister of cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, who will chair the meeting, said in an interview with the magazine Le Point the conference would only succeed if it took concrete decisions.

He gave as an example a French idea to extend a European Common Market scheme to stabilise export earnings to all LDCs.

The 31 countries involved have an annual gross domestic product of under \$100 for each inhabitant and industrial production accounts for less than 10 per cent of their output.

To be classified as an LDC by the United Nations each country has to have no more than 20 per cent of its population who can read and write.

Twenty-one of the LDCs are in Africa, eight in Asia, while the other two are Samoa and Haiti.

Five heads of state are due to attend the conference — King Birendra of Nepal and Presidents Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda, Daniel Arab Moi of Kenya, Arafides Pereira of Cape Verde and Goukouni Oueddei of Chad.

Start for Chinese steel plant: 'Too hasty'

By Jonathan Sharp

BAOSHAN, China — When the first piles were driven on Dec. 23, 1978, for the grandiose Baoshan steel-making complex on the fringes of Shanghai, the project was envisaged as an industrial showpiece, a symbol of China's modernisation drive.

Vast contracts were signed, mostly by Japanese and West German firms, for the supply of the most up-to-date equipment. China's apparent willingness to hand out huge sums for large-scale plant whetted the appetites of businessmen the world over.

Less than three years later Baoshan, bedevilled with problems from the outset and the victim of a drastic change in Peking's economic priorities, is still being built, but is now seen more as a monument to China's economic middle-headedness.

"Baoshan may ultimately be remembered as the model of a planning disaster," Karl Herbst, an American expert on Chinese industrial management, wrote recently in a Hong Kong magazine regarded as sympathetic to China.

Project officials here are less damning, but one, asked if with the benefit of hindsight things would have been done differently, conceded: "There is something in what you say."

What went wrong? Firstly, the site for the complex is widely regarded as being ill-chosen — although Chinese officials here dispute this.

The towering blast furnaces and associated power plants and other installations, all at various stages of construction, are being built on a 12 square km (4.6 square mile) site of soft, marshy ground which has needed massive foundation work. Pile-driving has not yet been completed.

In addition, although Baoshan is located near the mouth of the mighty Yangtze river, large ore-carrying ships will still have to unload part of their cargoes on the smaller vessels because they cannot make it fully-loaded to Baoshan.

Fang Heshen, a senior project official, insisted in an interview that the decision on the site was reached only after the most careful consideration and comparison with other locations.

He is also careful to absolve the main foreign contractor, Japan's Nippon Steel, from any responsibility for the choice of site.

But he is contradicted by a clearly disillusioned Baoshan technician who, writing last February in the Shanghai magazine World Economy Gazette, bluntly termed the choice of Baoshan as "a wrong decision."

Moreover the technician, Zhou Jian, pins the blame firmly on the Japanese, saying they failed to make a sufficiently thorough study of the various sites when asked by the Chinese for advice.

Other reports, notably from Japan, charge that Nippon Steel and others were railroaded into accepting the Baoshan site by Chinese bureaucrats anxious to see their pride and joy go into production as early as possible.

In any event, both Western and Chinese experts now agree that far too little time was spent in planning such an ambitious project. As technician Zhou puts it: "Now everybody knows the serious results caused by the hasty start of construction."

A further embarrassment for the Chinese is that although China

is the world's fifth largest producer of iron ore, the ore used at

Baoshan when it is finished will initially at least all come from abroad, mainly Australia.

This is because the Japanese-designed blast furnaces can only use a particular high-grade ore that is not produced in China in sufficient quantities.

Project official Fang said that "in the long-term" Chinese ore will be used. Scientists were at present working out how domestic ore could be used, he said, but could give no date when that would happen.

Baoshan's woes were capped by the drastic shift in economic policy

known as "readjustment" in which Peking slashed investment in heavy industrial projects such as Baoshan, preferring the quicker investment returns offered by light industry.

Late last year and at the beginning of 1981, foreign contractors at Baoshan — and at other major sites in China — were appalled when they were told that China was either suspending or cancelling contracts worth at least two billion dollars. The Japanese contracts alone were worth about \$1.5 billion.

At Baoshan this meant that the much-awaited second stage of the project, which was to take the complex's annual steel production up to six million tonnes, was stopped.

Apart from Nippon Steel, the biggest potential loser was an international consortium led by West Germany's Schloemann-Siemag AG which had a \$400 million contract to build a cold rolling mill.

Amid the predictable storm of protests and recriminations, China insisted that it would pay "fair and reasonable" com-

penation.

But it became clear that the Chinese had little idea of the long-term repercussions of their cancellations, which have shattered the cosy image of Japanese-Chinese cooperation and cast doubt on the trustworthiness of China as a trading partner.

While the wrangling over the contracts for the second stage continues, work goes ahead on the first stage, but at a less than frantic pace.

Even a layman can see that the 60,000-strong labour force is not overworked. A Western diplomat who visited Baoshan in April observed that the workers appeared to be under-employed.

Areas as big as several acres (hectares) are stacked with construction materials and equipment waiting to be used.

The first stage of the project was originally due for completion in 1983, but that timetable has been scrapped. Asked for a completion date, officials apologetically shake their heads: They just don't know.

Reuter

Chase cuts prime rate

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (R) — Chase Manhattan Bank cut its prime leading rate on loans to its best-rated business customers to 20 from 20.5 per cent today, the first change in the key rate since July 8.

Wall Street analysts said the cut reflected lower costs incurred by banks acquiring funds in the money market.

In announcing the reduction, the country's third largest commercial bank issued a statement which stressed that the change reflected current market conditions and was not necessarily a prediction of future interest rate trends.

Wall Street analysts said a recent decline in money market interest rates has lowered bank's borrowing costs, which in turn probably would lead to lower lending rates.

The prime is the base rate on commercial loans. Top-rated corporate customers typically pay prime and rates on most other business loans are scaled upward from prime.

Prime rate stands at 20.5 per cent at other banks, a level adopted nationwide seven and a half weeks ago.

A key money market rate watched by banks and analysts is the Federal funds rate, charged on overnight loans between banks. The Fed funds rate stood at about 16.5 per cent today and late Friday, down from an average of about 17.4 per cent for the week ended last Wednesday and about 18.2 per cent a week earlier.

Most Wall Street analysts have predicted a slow drop in the prime rate, noting that weekly reports of declines in the money supply will allow the Federal Reserve Board, the nation's monetary authority, to supply funds to the banking system.

The analysts, however, also pointed out that Fed Chairman Paul Volcker as recently as this weekend reaffirmed the Fed's determination to prevent a surge in credit money supply growth even if it means continued high interest rates.

The analysts, therefore, believe the prime rate will fall only gradually. David Jones, economist and money market expert for the brokerage house Aubrey G. Lanston and Company, said he expected the prime rate to fall to 19 per cent in the next few weeks.

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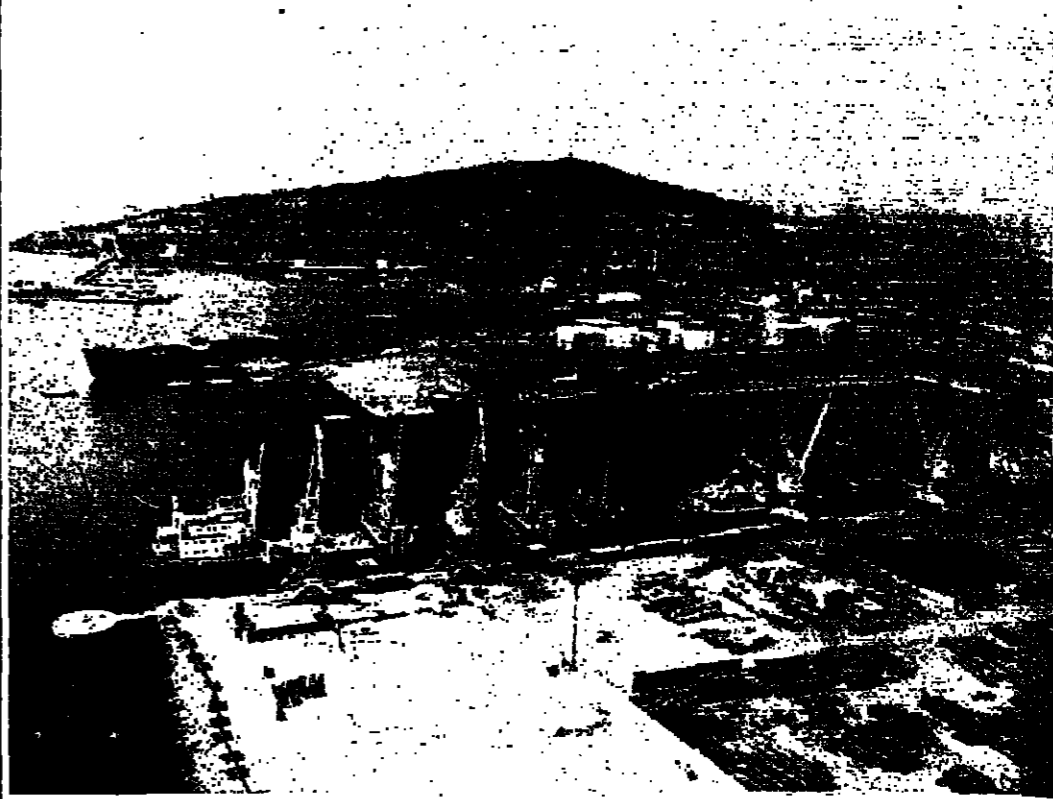
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Sete, port with a future



The many French ports dotted about on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts survey each other jealously. They compete in trying to be the most attractive, the most dynamic. And so, each year, when stock is taken, comparisons are made and classifications drawn up.

At first glance, the port of Sete doesn't appear too interesting. It doesn't have the stature of the great "machines" like Le Havre, Marseille, Dunkerque or Bordeaux. And yet, when we look closer, it is obvious that Sete, in its own specialities, has carved itself a place of choice. With freight traffic of 450,000 tons per year, it is the second most important French port for the import of tropical wood, coming after La Rochelle and before Nantes. It is also the seventh port in France for container traffic and the leading fishing port on the Mediterranean coast.

Altogether, eight million tons of traffic and some 100,000 passengers pass through Sete. These figures make it the second most important port on the Mediterranean. But there's more than that: the port has recorded a constant progress and improvement in its activities of 7% per year since 1975.

This situation delights the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry. For it wasn't by chance that 1,580 ships called in at Sete in 1980. And it won't be by chance if the traffic continues to rise tomorrow. More resolutely than certain other

ports, Sete has chosen to modernise its installations, to develop its docks capacity and to build an industrial-port zone. All this construction work is costing some 140 million francs — for 2,000 metres of quaysides, 50 hectares of extra stores, docks dug to a depth of at least 14 metres in order to take ships of 500,000 tons and more, and an industrial zone of 45 hectares.

There are good reasons for this development. Sete has a good geographical position and has existed since 1666. It provides quick links with all the ports of the Mediterranean basin, with the Middle East, with the West African coast and with the West Indies. Goods leaving Sete arrive within two weeks at Bandar-Khoemeti, within 13 days at Kuwait, within 12 at Dubai, Karachi and the West Indies, 4 days at Beirut, 3 days at Piraeus. The port has 23 regular lines and 61 departures per month by means of 12 French and foreign ships that are based in Sete. In addition, the port has rail links from the quaysides and a motorway connecting it with the whole of Europe.

Sete's second asset is the great diversity of traffic it is able to deal with: hydrocarbons (72% of its entries, 60% of its departures), wood, wine, phosphates, cereals, paper pulp, soya oilseeds, goods in containers, cement, etc. A third asset is the fact that the port's handling tariffs are very competitive: the taxes for portuary use are 30 to 40% lower than elsewhere.

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Baseball roundup

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Minnesota	11	8	.579	½
Seattle	12	9	.571	½
New York	10	9	.526	1½
Oakland	10	10	.500	2
Toronto	10	11	.476	2½
Baltimore	8	10	.444	3

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	10	9	.526	—
St. Louis	10	10	.500	½
California	9	9	.500	½
Oakland	9	9	.500	½
Los Angeles	9	9	.500	½
Arizona	9	12	.429	2
Pittsburgh	7	13	.350	3½

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 Kansas City at Toronto, postponed, rain
 Oakland 5, Boston 3
 California 7, Baltimore 1
 Cleveland 17, Seattle 11
 New York 5, Chicago 1
 Detroit 6, Minnesota 1
 Milwaukee 6, Texas 2

Open titles offered to U.S. tennis Open centennial

YORK, Aug. 31 (R) — An John McEnroe seeks to be the first player since Billie Jean King to win three U.S. men's singles titles, as he bids for her women's crown in seven days when the U.S. Open tennis championships begin tomorrow.

Top-seeded McEnroe, who won the U.S. Open five years ago, meets Bjorn Borg, the Wimbledon champion, in a first-round match on Monday at the newly opened, rubberized-asphalt courts of the U.S. national tennis center in Forest Hills, N.Y.

McEnroe had drawn compatriot Jimmy Connors, the world's 25th-ranked player, but Lutz withdrew because of a back injury.

Connors, the only player to have won the U.S. Open on three different surfaces — grass, clay and asphalt — is heavily favored to beat Lloyd, once ranked in the world's top 20 but now out of the top 100.

This year's open marks the centennial of the U.S. championships, first played in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1881 with a field of only 26 men. The tournament offers a record one million dollars in prize money, including \$60,000 to both the men's and women's singles champions.

Piquet's 'miracle' places him joint leader for world honours

ZANDVOORT, Netherlands, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — A win in the Dutch Grand Prix last year put Brazilian Nelson Piquet in the lead of the world drivers championship.

A "miracle" second place in the same race yesterday, and a major error by the championship leader, put Piquet on equal terms with Argentine Carlos Reutemann in the 1981 title race.

"I lost the title to Alan Jones last year despite my lead here, but one must not compare two different years. I have good hopes for the last three races," said the stocky little Brazilian.

The tense championship situation almost overshadowed an excellent win by France's Alain Prost, who put his turbocharged Renault in the lead from pole position, and brought a welcome victory to the fresh factory after a depressing series of problems in recent races.

Reutemann and Piquet both have 45 points, France's Jacques Laffite has 34, Jones is on 31 and Prost on 28.

"I saw that Reutemann and Laffite were out" — the Argentine sent Laffite spinning off the track with an ill-judged passing over that also put him out himself — "and I had settled for a comfortable third place," Piquet said.

"Only a miracle could bring me second, and I saw it happen when I closed on Jones and saw his tires were in bad shape. I passed him four laps from the flag," he said.

There are already rumours Piquet may leave the Brabham team next year because of big money offers from other teams including McLaren, which is certain to drop Italian Andrea de Cesaris because of his crash record.

Brabham owner Bernie Ecclestone has said he will send any money required to give Piquet a competitive car, but will not get into an "auction" for the driver himself.

Piquet, friends say, would like to stay with Brabham he finds other offers tempting. Paddock Gossip also says Ecclestone may be looking to Italian Riccardo Patrese to fill the gap if Piquet goes, retaining Mexican Hector Rebaque, a good fourth here, in the second car.

Patrese was one of the victims of a bumpy first corner showing match, in which, among others, Gilles Villeneuve went for a gap narrower than his Ferrari and finished flying out of the race, and Mario Andretti suffered a beat front wing that relegated him to the back of the field.

Using the race then for testing, he carried on, only to have a tire blow at 273 kph. He escaped the subsequent spectacular crash with only a slight bruise, conceding "it was a big one." Andretti is "juggling options at the moment" over his future.

"But I'd like to keep driving Formula One next year," he said. "I'd like to quit it on a better note than now."

But the car is rapidly improving with the advice of former Talbot-Ligier designer Gerard Ducarouge, and Andretti could stay with Alfa-Romeo another year.

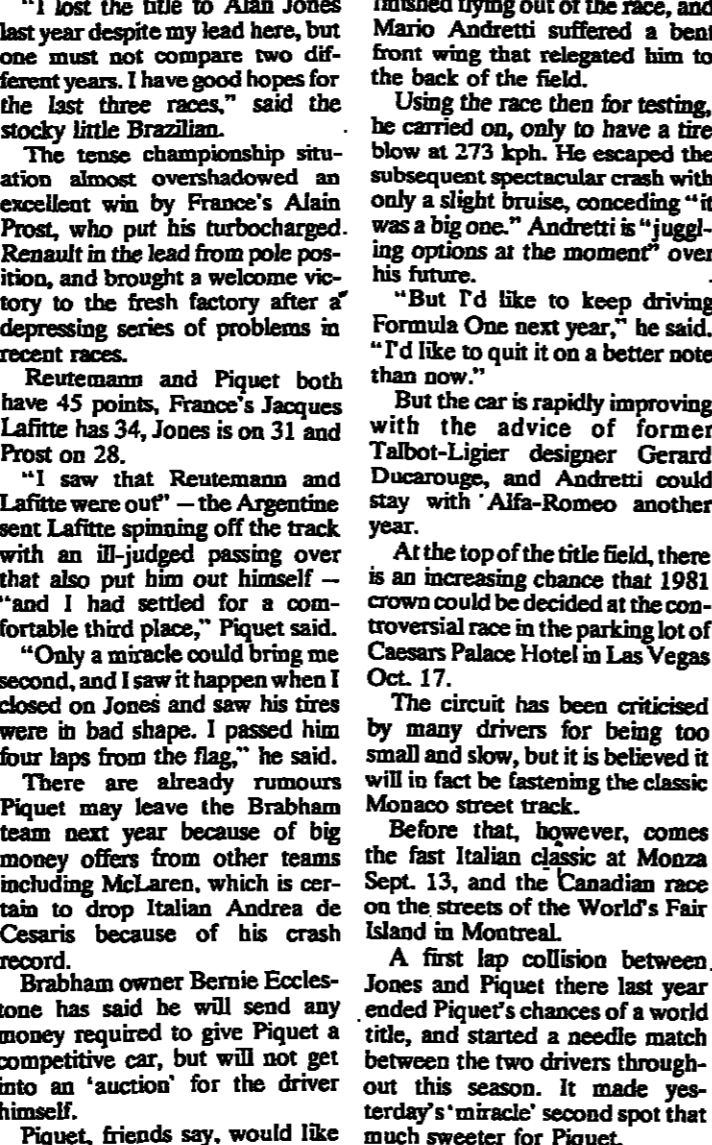
At the top of the title field, there is an increasing chance that 1981 crown could be decided at the controversial race in the parking lot of Caesars Palace Hotel in Las Vegas Oct. 17.

The circuit has been criticised by many drivers for being too small and slow, but it is believed it will in fact be fastening the classic Monaco street track.

Before that, however, comes the fast Italian classic at Monza Sept. 13, and the Canadian race on the streets of the World's Fair Island in Montreal.

A first lap collision between Jones and Piquet there last year ended Piquet's chances of a world title, and started a needle match between the two drivers throughout this season. It made yesterday's "miracle" second spot that much sweeter for Piquet.

Alain Prost of France leading in yesterday's Grand Prix race at Zandvoort (A.P. Wirephoto)



Alain Prost of France leading in yesterday's Grand Prix race at Zandvoort (A.P. Wirephoto)

Cash prizes for athletes may face opposition at IAAF meeting

ROME, Aug. 31 (R) — Proposals to allow track and field stars to compete for money will run into strong opposition at a two-day meeting opening here tomorrow, according to European athletics sources.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), the sport's governing body, is to hold a special congress to discuss possible cash prizes or appearance money for top athletes.

The proposals, drafted by a nine-man working group set up by the IAAF council a year ago, are aimed at eradicating under-the-counter payments to athletes which for years have made a mockery of the IAAF's strictly amateur code.

But according to well-informed European sources the scheme will be resisted by delegates from socialist countries among the 169 members of the IAAF, the biggest single sports federation in the world.

"There will also be opposition from a number of West European countries and some Third World delegates," the sources said.

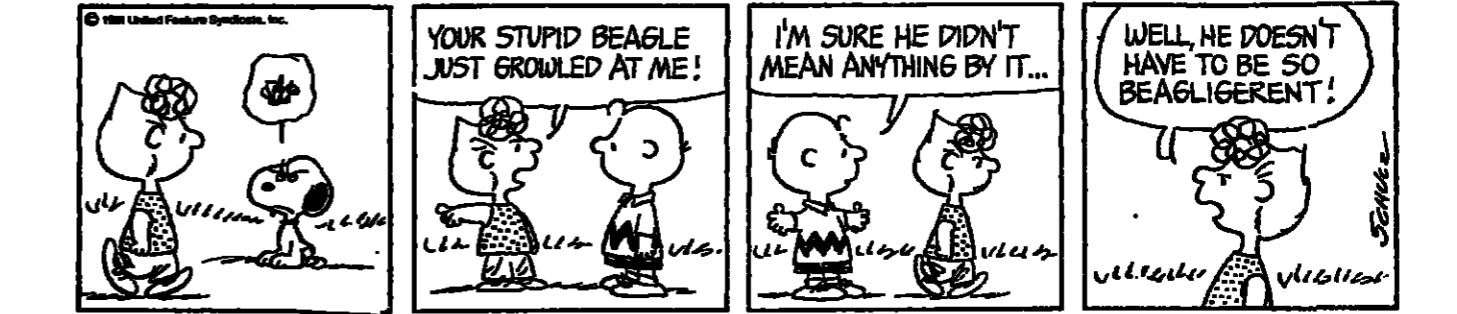
East European nations have always resisted the notion of paid sportsmen despite western criticism that their star competitors receive material benefits from the state.

But despite the expected opposition, the general secretary of the London-based IAAF, John Holt, is confident the congress will accept most of the proposals.

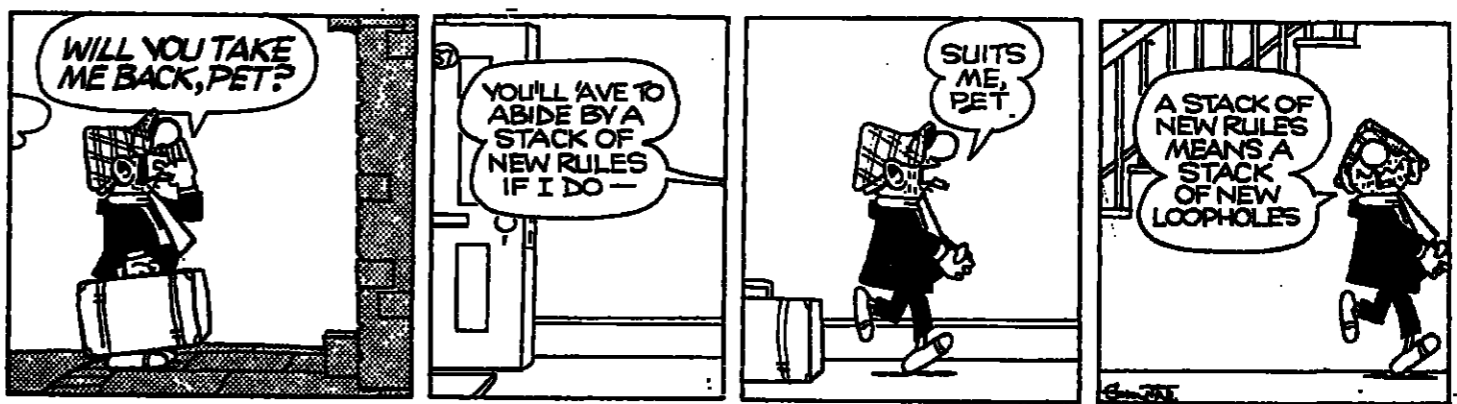
More difficult is the question of what form such payments would take. The working party favours limited cash prizes, but the IAAF council prefers the idea of appearance rather than prize money.

Either way, it is unlikely that any firm decision will be taken in Rome. After debating the issues, the meeting is expected to ask the working party to draft new rules to be put to the next congress in Athens in 1982. These could not become effective before 1983.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



seeded second after being seed in the last four opens, by Marcus Gunthardt of land as he begins his to win the one champ- e says is now more impor- him than any other. i, whose string of four

Liverpool trio recalled by Stein

GW, Scotland, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — Liverpool trio Kenny Dalglish, Alan Hansen and Graeme Souness were recalled today to Scotland soccer squad to face Sweden in a World Cup qualifying match at Hampden Park on September 9.

Three were unavailable at the end of last season because of their absence in the European Cup final.

The 18-strong squad that also included Wolverhampton Wanderers striker Andy Gray and Aberdeen midfielder Gordon Strachan, omitted Kenny Burns, Tommy Burns, Ally Dawson, Arthur Wileman and Gordon McQueen, while Tottenham's Steve Archibald was not considered because he is suffering from an ankle injury.

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN
 ©1981 by Chicago Tribune

-Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠AQ ♣Q1097 ♢QJ872
 bidding has proceeded:
 1 East South West
 Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 2 do you bid now?

-East-West vulnerable, South you hold:
 ♠K63 ♣954 ♢AJ98
 bidding has proceeded:
 1 East South West
 Pass 1 NT Pass
 2 do you bid now?

-As South, vulnerable, South you hold:
 ♠985 ♣A ♢KJ ♣J8782
 bidding has proceeded:
 1 East South West
 Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 2 do you bid now?

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠K7 ♣J108 ♢AQ1067642
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 Pass West 1 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
 ?
 What action do you take?

Q.5 — North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
 ♠K1054 ♣A9 ♢AQ7 ♣KJ93
 The bidding has proceeded:
 East South West North
 1 ♠ Dble Pass 1 ♠
 Pass ?
 What do you bid now?

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable with 60 on score, you hold:
 ♠AQ34 ♣AKQ982 ♢109 ♣Q
 The bidding has proceeded:
 South West North East
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 ?
 What do you bid now?
 Look for answers on Wednesday

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ACHOM
 EAGAD
 TICNID
 RAHWTT

Hey—give us a lift.

NOT A VEHICLE TO DRINK ON.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○ "○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SKUNK ABBEY CROUCH MEADOW
 Answer: "When did you first notice that weak back?" — "A WEEK BACK"

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to focus more upon unconventional activities instead of relying so much on regular routines. You have a good chance to impress others now. Keep cheerful at all times.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A private affair can easily be solved now. Don't try to borrow from others at this time or you could get into trouble.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact a person who appears to be backward but actually is very clever and can help you solve an important problem.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A different attitude and perspective where your career is concerned brings fine results today. Think constructively.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take steps to get out of a rut and make your life more interesting. Make practical plans for the future.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Your hunches are fine so be sure to follow them and clear up any confused thinking you may have. Avoid "yes" people.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know better what is expected of you by associates and come to a better understanding of them. Be more diplomatic.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) State your finest ideas to associates and gain their cooperation to put them across. Try to improve your environment.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good time to engage in a new amusement that will be enjoyable. Be careful of one who is hypocritical. Use that winning smile.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do something nice for family members and gain increased affection. Take no chances with your fine reputation.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can now engage in new avenues of expression that will be more suited to your talents. Express happiness.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A day to engage in activities that you didn't have time for recently. Cultivate new acquaintances and turn them into friends.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A sudden inspiration could solve a long-standing problem you have. Avoid one who is a troublemaker. Show that you have poise.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have good ideas to express and should be encouraged from early in life. Give a good education in modern schools where your progeny can make rapid progress. Permit to take part in healthful sports.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by F. Ragus

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS
 1 Testy one
 5 Feeler
 9 Singes
 14 Capital of Latvia
 15 Part of USA: abbr.
 16 Type of bear
 17 Caks decorator
 18 "— is just a bowl"
 19 Colloidal
 20 Unvarnished truths
 22 — evil
 23 Visage
 24 Drunkard

DOWN
 1 Baby bed
 2 Costa —
 3 Maturing agent
 4 Unshod
 5 Regal
 6 Linen vestment
 7 Departed
 8 Applies force
 9 Punish
 10 Cavity

26 Hallucogen
 27 Unravel
 30 More impolite
 32 Spanish goodbye
 33 Sings to one's love
 37 Fisk's glove
 38 Weasel's cousin
 39 Scruff
 40 Needs for prisons
 42 Heron
 43 Divinity
 44 Mountain crests

45 Crawling insect
 48 Holy woman: abbr.
 49 Practice boxing
 50 Tests
 52 Returns
 57 Actress
 58 Earthy deposit
 59 Needle case
 60 Take on a new crew
 61 Away from the wind
 62 Picnic
 63 Open-handed hits
 64 Headland
 65 Flag maker

11 Sponsor of a play
 12 Guide lines
 13 Church council
 21 Manic
 25 craves
 26 River in Alaska
 27 Wairs
 28 Prepare copy
 29 Quote
 30 Bring to court
 31 Smokey
 33 Politician
 34 Fill
 35 Fencing sword
 36 Matched collections
 38 News item
 41 Abates
 42 Periods of note
 44 Delicious
 45 Wild pigs
 46 One of the archangels
 47 A ray
 48 Fathers
 51 Cavort
 53 Healthy force
 54 — time
 55 Severs
 56 Buss

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WORLD

Bomb blast in USAF base in W. Germany hurts 20

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, West Germany, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — A powerful blast rocked the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force Europe and NATO's joint air command early today, injuring 20 Americans and West Germans, officials said.

West German officials said the blast appeared to be the work of terrorists, although no group claimed responsibility. An air force spokesman said the blast caused extensive damage.

"Thank the Lord the explosion occurred before most people reported for work or we would have had a lot more injuries" he said.

U.S. bids to stop at U.N. growing African hostility

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan will attempt to dispel growing hostility among black African leaders over U.S. policy toward South Africa as the United Nations plans a special meeting on the subject this coming weekend.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was to meet today with the foreign ministers of Kenya, Zimbabwe and Rwanda and top diplomats of several other African countries.

The meeting was intended to lay the groundwork for a special U.N. meeting next weekend on South-West Africa, also called Namibia, a sparsely populated, oil-rich territory of south-west Africa which has been administered by South Africa since World War II.

The U.N. Security Council was resuming debate Monday on a Third World nations' call for economic and political sanctions against South Africa because of its military raid across Namibia into Angola a week ago.

The African leaders meeting with Mr. Haig are members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which has placed high priority on ending South African colonial control over Namibia and bringing about independence and black majority rule.

The Reagan administration's policy is based on the premise that unremitting hostility toward South Africa will only prompt continued control over South-

West German officials said two of the injured — both American — were in serious but stable condition at the U.S. Army hospital in Landstuhl, where they were evacuated by helicopter.

Five other U.S. Air Force personnel and two West Germans were hospitalized but their conditions were not serious, the air force said.

West German police said the blast took place shortly after 7 a.m. local time and apparently came from an automobile parked in a lot in front of the headquarters buildings.

Witnesses said the blast shattered car windshields and blew out windows and interior walls in

U.S.-Pakistani relations better, Kirkpatrick says

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 31 (R) — Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said in Islamabad today relations between Pakistan and the United States were healthy and expanding.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said American military and economic aid offered to Pakistan was solely to protect its territorial integrity and not part of U.S. strategic plans for the Gulf.

"That is our goal in all nations of the region and we seek that goal quite independently of any other strategic, economic or geopolitical objectives," she added.

Speaking to reporters before departing for Washington at the end of a six-nation Asian tour, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said American actions in Pakistan would speak for themselves.

Reviewing her visits to Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Pakistan, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said she found concern in some capitals about the future of U.S. economic aid and an arms build-up.

"Never in my life have I been asked so many questions about arms," she said.

The ambassador said she was able to assure countries concerned about the future of U.S. economic aid that the Reagan administration remained committed to helping poorer nations.

Mob sets Brighton station afire in clash with police

BRIGHTON, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — Some 300 young "Mods" attacked cars, set a railway station afire and clashed with police in this coastal resort last night, authorities reported. Scores of arrests and several minor injuries were reported.

A police spokesman said the trouble began of "Mods" youngsters distinguished by their avant-garde dress and hair style — began pelting passing cars with stones from Brighton beach.

Police reinforcements were called in and locked off several streets at the eastern end of the beach. The spokesman said hundreds of officers eventually were deployed.

The youths retaliated by setting fire to a station on the seaford railway, which runs along the beach, tearing down a nearby wooden hut and kicking in the glass of a telephone booth, the spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, police charged the mob to allow firemen to get close enough to tackle the rail station blaze. Most of the youths fled, many on

"To do so... would be to facilitate, and even to legitimise, Soviet interference in Africa and in other conflicts or regions around the world in which the West is engaged," the former Conservative prime minister said.

Mr. Heath said although there had been some internal reforms, this did not mean they were even remotely adequate.

Most of the reforms were peripheral to a great proportion of the black population, he said, adding: "they offer no hope that the core of apartheid will be removed...."

Ex-premier Heath raps apartheid in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 31 (R) — "The western world will not support South Africa at any time, while it maintains its apartheid (racial separation) policies, former British prime minister Edward Heath said today.

He told a conference on international affairs in Johannesburg: "neither in peace-time nor in war would the West stand in strategic alliance with South Africa as long as she pursues a system which it considers to be profoundly insulting to the rights of the overwhelming majority of her population."

Iran: tumult between June, August

BEIRUT, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — The latest surge of violence in Iran began in June after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini fired Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr as commander-in-chief of Iranian armed forces.

The Islamic religious leader's action paved the way for Mr. Bani Sadr's dismissal as president, and provided a rallying cry for opponents of the clergy-dominated government.

Following is a chronology of the events since June 10:

June 10 — Khomeini dismisses Mr. Bani-Sadr as commander-in-chief of the armed forces which are engaged in a war with Iraq.

June 11 — Mr. Bani-Sadr returns to Tehran from the battlefield and demonstrators demand he resign the presidency.

June 12 — Clashes erupt between supporters and opponents of Mr. Bani-Sadr in several cities.

June 13 — Mr. Bani-Sadr accuses supporters of Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai of "moving to the final stage of the coup" to oust him and seize absolute power in Iran.

June 15 — About 300,000 supporters of the fanatical hezbollah, or Party of God, surge into streets of Tehran to demand the removal of Mr. Bani-Sadr. Khomeini asks

him to make a public apology for his mistakes.

June 17 — Parliament begins debate on Mr. Bani-Sadr's fate, and the president goes into hiding.

June 18 — Border checkpoints and airports are alerted to prevent Mr. Bani-Sadr's escape.

June 21 — Parliament votes Mr. Bani-Sadr incompetent and impeaches him. The revolutionary prosecutor calls for his arrest.

June 22 — Khomeini dismisses Mr. Bani-Sadr as president.

June 27 — Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, Tehran prayer leader, is injured in assassination attempt.

June 28 — Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Hussein Beheshti, considered the most important man in Iran after Khomeini, and more than 700 other people are killed in a bomb blast at the Tehran headquarters of the ruling Islamic Republican Party.

July 6 — Authorities identify a member of the underground Marxist guerrilla group Mujaheddin-e-Khalq, as the main suspect in the bombing.

July 14 — Mr. Bani-Sadr, a fugitive in his own country, is quoted by an underground newspaper as saying, "I shall return."

July 24 — Iranian voters cast ballots for a new president and Mr. Rajai is later proclaimed the winner.

July 29 — Mr. Bani-Sadr and Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Mujaheddin-e-Khalq, escape to France on an Iranian Air Force jetliner piloted by an air force officer loyal to Mr. Bani-Sadr. Iran asks France to extradite Mr. Bani-Sadr.

July 31 — Demonstrators gather outside the French embassy Tehran demanding the extradition of Mr. Bani-Sadr.

Aug. 2 — Khomeini confirms Mr. Rajai as president.

Aug. 3 — Mr. Rajai is sworn in as president.

Aug. 5 — Hojatoleslam Mohammad Javad Bahonar receives vote of confidence from parliament to become prime minister.

Aug. 10-12 — More French citizens, including the ambassador and most of the embassy staff, leave for France as the French fear reprisals for granting Mr. Bani-Sadr political asylum.

Aug. 13 — Bahonar forms a 22-man cabinet.

Aug. 22 — Mr. Bani-Sadr's wife Oshra arrives in Paris on a flight from Pakistan.

Aug. 30 — A massive explosion tears through the building housing the prime minister's offices. Rajai and Bahonar are among dead.

nearby buildings.

Security Guards sealed off the post to all but "essential duty personnel," spokesmen said though they insisted operations at the base had not been impaired.

U.S. officials denied German Radio reports that a second bomb was found near the base.

In nearby Karlsruhe, solicitor general Kurt Rebmann announced the West German Federal Criminal Office had taken charge of the investigation. A criminal office spokesman told the Associated Press that German authorities believed the explosion was the work of terrorists but gave no further details.

It was the second blast this month at a U.S. military facility in Germany. Two small pipebombs exploded Aug. 18 at a U.S. army garrison in West Berlin causing minor damage and no injuries.

On Sunday a small pipe bomb exploded in a trash bin near the supreme court building in Karlsruhe but caused no damage.

Guatemalan left claims credit for July murders; battle reports in El Salvador

GUATEMALA CITY, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — A leftist guerrilla group claimed responsibility for the deaths of 86 persons across this Central American nation during the last month in a statement issued to newsmen in this capital late yesterday.

The guerrilla Army of the Poor, (EGP), one of four major guerrilla groups operating in Guatemala, said it had "executed" the 86 persons for collaborating with the armed forces and helping to enforce "local reactionary power."

It also claimed responsibility for a spree of bombings here recently that partly destroyed the offices of Guatel, the Guatemalan telecommunications company, and

IRA man joins fast to bring number to 7

BELFAST, Aug. 31 (R) — Irish Republican guerrilla Hugh Carville joined the hunger strike in the Maze prison outside Belfast today, bringing to seven the number now fasting for special status.

Ten guerrillas have already starved themselves to death and the condition of an 11th, Laurence McKeown, is deteriorating on his 64th day without food, a British government spokesman said.

The spokesman said Carville, 25, a member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA)

fighting British rule in Northern Ireland, refused breakfast this morning.

The British government says it is prepared to make some concessions once the hunger strike is over. But it has rejected the guerrillas' demands for freedom of association, segregation from protestant prisoners loyal to Britain and the right to refuse prison work.

It says granting these would amount to giving political status to me it regards as common criminals.

Polish food prices go up

WARSAW, Aug. 31 (R) — The shop prices of bread, flour and cereals rose by up to 300 per cent today, the first anniversary of the signing of a union charter which led to the formation of the Solidarity free trade union.

The Polish government has said the price rises are necessary if the

economy is to be reformed and has pledged to pay compensation to workers in the hope of averting labour unrest.

Previous attempts to raise food prices led to revolt, the last being the 1980 national strike movement which culminated in the birth of Solidarity at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk on Aug. 31.

the national housing bank among other targets.

In other developments, authorities in southwestern San Marcos province said unidentified gunmen dragged five brothers out of their homes on a farm Saturday night, forced them into two cars and sped off in an unknown direction.

In Solola province late Saturday, police said a 31-year-old woman schoolteacher in the town of San Juan la Laguna, 80 kilometres west of the capital, was shot dead by unknown assailants as she was walking near her home.

Church and human rights groups say the political violence in this small country is claiming 200 to 300 lives a month. The protagonists of the violence include the military, rightist and leftist guerrillas who are seeking to overthrow the rightist military regime of Gen. Lucas Garcia.

El Salvador

In El Salvador, leftist guerrillas killed at least 82 soldiers in the last two days of fighting on and around the Guazapa volcano, 50 kilometres northeast of the cap-

ital, guerrilla spokesmen claimed yesterday.

The guerrillas' claim to have killed 82 soldiers in the Guazapa fighting could not be independently confirmed.

Armed forces spokesmen yesterday reported "heavy fighting" in Guazapa and the eastern provinces of San Miguel and Morazan but declined comment on casualties.

Junta complains

In other developments, the president of the U.S.-backed ruling junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, said he had sent letters to the governments of Mexico and France protesting their recent decision to recognise a coalition of guerrillas and leftist opponents of El Salvador's government as a "representative political force."

In a break with U.S. policy, France and Mexico said in a joint statement Friday that government opponents should have a say in the formation of a "new internal order" in El Salvador. The statement called for free elections and a restructuring of the military.

USAF officer to go on trial as spy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — A phone call air force 2nd Lt. Christopher Cooke made from the Soviet embassy about a stalled automobile led to his identification and eventual arrest for espionage, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) sources say.

Details of the embassy visit are contained in a statement the 26-year-old Virginian gave to air force investigators May 7 and which is expected to become part of his court-martial, which begins Wednesday.

The public, however, may never know all the details of the case since major portions of the military trial are likely to be closed because they will deal with classified material.

Mr. Cooke faces a maximum sentence of more than 50 years at hard labour if convicted on all charges of revealing secret information and failing to report his contacts with Soviet officials to air

force superiors.

In a statement made two days after his arrest on May 5, the former missile launch crew officer said he decided to visit the embassy during Christmas leave last year.

Mr. Cooke, then stationed at McConnell air force base, Kansas, borrowed his mother's car, drove from Richmond to Washington and got lost in the city before the vehicle stopped running.

He took a taxi to the embassy, arrived unannounced and had a 45-minute meeting with a Soviet diplomat at which nothing of consequence occurred, according to the statement.

Before leaving, he used a phone in the embassy lobby to call his parents and report the car trouble. The call was monitored by the FBI, and by April Mr. Cooke had been identified, FBI sources said.

When Mr. Cooke called a tow-truck the day after going to the embassy, the car started as if

nothing had ever been wrong with it.

His statement has been superseded by another, still-secret, statement he signed May 17. The air force says that in the second statement he acknowledged that over a years time he copied and gave the Soviets secret documents.

In the May 7 statement, Mr. Cooke says he went to the embassy to gather information for a research paper. "My intent was to construct a significant piece of academic work with great import not only in academic but in government circles as well," he said. "This would, I thought, guarantee me a prominent position in either applying for graduate school or securing a government role as a political analyst."

There is no indication in any records yet available of the kinds of secret information he is alleged to have given the Soviets or how he might have done it.

Blood feud threatens to get out of hand

By Oliver Wates

RECIFE, Brazil — Cousins Augusto and Vicente Alencar were waiting at a traffic light in the north-east Brazilian city of Recife last month when two gunmen drew up beside their car and shot them dead.

Two days later 25-year-old farmer Manoel Saraiva died in a Recife hospital a week after being shot with a rifle in the stomach, while out driving with his pregnant wife.

The three men were the latest victims of a blood feud which for 32 years has set two families in the small town of Exu at each other's throats and caused at least 29 deaths, according to local counts.

The vendetta has caught the attention of the whole country and early this month the Roman Catholic Primate of Brazil, Dom Avelar Brandao, went to Exu on a mission of conciliation.

After separate meetings with the leaders of the rival Alencar and Sampaio clans, Dom Avelar won grudging promises of peace and emerged optimistic.

"I am certain that these men... will keep their word," he told journalists. "They are slow to talk but when they give their word they keep their promises because they have faith."

The feud began one day in April 1949 when Jose Ayres Alencar shot the head of the Sampaio clan, Romeo Sampaio Figueira, in the centre of Exu, which is some 700 kilometres inland from Recife.

Vengeance was swift. Within

days Romao Sampaio's two sons gunned down the killer's father, Cincinato Sade Alencar, head of the town's leading political family and ironically a close friend of the first victim.

Dom Avelar, at that time bishop of the area, stepped in and persuaded the leading members of both families to a truce, which lasted seven years.

But the killing broke out again in 1956 and continued sporadically over the following years, as a new generation followed its father's footsteps. So far a sense of traditional honour has kept both families from murdering women.

With the region's strong family ties, the hostility soon spread to related families and police believe up to 4,000 people have taken sides with one or other clan.

In 1978, the year in which Jose Ayres Alencar, who started it all, met his death on the streets of Exu, a third land-owning family, the Saraiva, became embroiled.

Some reports say the feud has born of rivalry for political control

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Baby swept over Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — A 2-month-old baby was swept over Niagara Falls on Saturday after slipping from his mother's arm as she stood at a railing police said. Dania A Sayegh, 28, of Toronto, told Niagara regional police she suffered a dizzy spell and dropped her infant son, Hesham, while standing beside the Canadian horseshoe falls. The hysterical mother was taken to greater Niagara General Hospital, where she was heavily sedated, officials said. Sgt. Ted Corkery said Mrs. Sayegh lost her hold on the baby when she suddenly felt dizzy and weak. He said she did not lose consciousness. It could be three days or longer before the tiny body is recovered. The baby fell face to the bottom of the falls, Sgt. Corkery said. Only one person, 7-year-old Roger Woodward, has survived an accidental plunge over the falls. He was wearing a life preserver when he fell July 19, 1960. Sgt. Corkery said the Woodward child went over the centre of the falls, missing rocks below. Mrs. Sayegh and her husband, Rafiq, have two other children a boy and a girl.

U.S. senators visit Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 31 (R) — Two United States senators have arrived in Moscow on a private visit hoping for talks with Soviet leaders on East-West arms limitation and the present state of U.S.-Soviet relations. U.S. sources said today. Sen. Alan Cranston, the Democratic whip, and Charles Mathias, Republican chairman of the Senate foreign relations subcommittee on economic policy, are both known as strong supporters of nuclear arms limitation. The sources said they hoped to discuss current obstacles to negotiations between Washington and Moscow. The visit is the first by any members of the U.S. senate since President Reagan took office in January. The sources said the senators had appointments to see members of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's highest legislative body, but had not yet been told if they would meet members of the communist leadership. They return to the U.S. on Saturday.

Afghan troops capture rebel soap

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 31 (A.P.) — More than 200 insurgents were killed recently by security forces near Pul-L-Khumi, 220 kilometres north of Kabul, Radio Afghanistan has reported. The broadcast monitored here said the rebels, described by the state-run radio as "devilish criminals in the pay of the great Satan... U.S. imperialism," had been responsible for murder, theft and arson along the strategic highway linking Kabul with the Soviet border. The report appeared to corroborate ones by unofficial Afghan and Aestern diplomatic sources of heavy fighting north of Kabul during the past two weeks. Radio Afghanistan said security forces seized American and Chinese-made ammunition and anti-tank rocket launchers along with automobiles, a bus and 46 boxes of soap and laundry detergent.

Billy Carter gives Reagan good marks

NEW IBERIA, Louisiana, Aug. 31 (R) — Billy Carter gave good marks yesterday to the man who succeeded his brother Jimmy in the presidency. "He's the first president that has had some control over Congress since Roosevelt," Billy Carter said of Ronald Reagan. "Mr. Carter, who stopped here on a promotional tour for a hometraveler company, said a federal investigation of his finances and connections with the Libyans has left him bitter. "I have no respect for the Senate or Congress," he said. "I have no respect for the Justice Department." He said the Justice Department investigation was a political move aimed at ousting his brother from office. But he said he doesn't believe the probe was the reason for Jimmy Carter election defeat. "I'm sure I didn't get him beat in 43 states," said Mr. Carter. "I ain't that strong."

Rundown Chinese factory stripped bare

PEKING, Aug. 31 (R) — Senior officials in a steel mill about to be closed because of inefficiency stripped the plant bare and sold the machinery at knockdown prices, the People's Daily said today. One official gave away two furnaces worth 3.4 million yuan (\$1.9 million) in return for undisclosed favours while local inhabitants helped themselves to huge amounts of machinery and building materials, it said. The manager of the Hengshui steel-works in the northern town of Handan was sacked and expelled from the party and all the officials involved faced prosecution, it added. The paper said the affair had been investigated by the national-level party disciplinary commission which decided to make it a national example of how factory closures should not be handled. Large numbers of Chinese factories are being closed or merged as part of the present economic retrenchment programme aimed at reducing inefficiency in heavy industry.

New Indian Air Force chief

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31 (R) — India's new air force chief Dilbeet Singh said today the government was taking "appropriate measures" over the military imbalance which would be caused by Pakistan's acquisition of U.S.-supplied F-16 fighter planes. Air Chief Marshal Singh, who took over the post today from Air Marshal L.H. Latif, did not say what the measures would be but added: "Our government is fully alive to the developing threat. Notwithstanding the acquisition of this highly sophisticated weapon system by our adversary, the Indian Air Force will do its best to meet any threat that may be posed."

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